FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Outhouses. This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk Level, Harnett county.

J. A HARMAN

October 22, 1863. 75 9tpd

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* OR THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*8m

NOTICE.

Pay your Confederate Tax for the year 1863!

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes:

At Elizabeth Town, on Monday the 9th of Nov. next.
At Bryan Swamp, Tuesday 10th.
At Maysville, Wednesday 11th.
At White Oak, Thursday 12th.
At Beaverdam, Friday 13th.
At Mrs. Reeves's, Saturday 14th.
At Colly, Monday 16th.
At Kelly's Cove, Tuesday 17th.
At Westbrook's, Wednesday 18th.
At John K. Clark's, Thursday 19th.
At Kelly's Store, Friday 20th.

All persons must pay their Taxes within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be enforced without regard to persons.

The Assessors will attend at the same times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind on the matured crops, and on gross sales for the quarter ending the 1st of October 1863. J. A. ROBESON,

Tax Collector, Bladen county, N. C.

Oct. 2, 1863. 75*120N

PUBLICATIONS

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Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

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All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

LOSS AND GAIN.—The operations of the army for the past few days are rather against us. Whilst we have captured 850 men, 1000 horses, &c., in East Tennessee, we have lost 1000 or 1500 men on the Rappahannock. The accounts of this disaster are as yet imperfect, but they leave the impression that our Generals were taken by surprise, not anticipating so sudden and rapid a movement of Meade's army. All accounts agree in representing the resistance of our troops against the overwhelming force of the enemy to have been stubborn and so far effective as to inflict great loss upon the enemy.

There must be some mistake in the accounts. Hoke's Brigade is composed of the 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th. The 21st is with Gen. Hoke in the mountains of this State. The 6th and 30th are alone mentioned as engaged in the fight, yet the friends of Col. K. M. Murchison of this county, who commands the 54th, have received a dispatch stating that he and his Adjutant, Lieut W. C. McDaniel of this county, are among the prisoners in the hands of the enemy. So that the 54th must also have been engaged. The 30th is in Ramseur's Brigade, and the 57th (Col. Godwin's) was probably the regiment engaged.

OUR BAREFOOTED SOLDIERS.—We have received the following letter from an officer of the army in Virginia:

CAMP NEAR BRANDY STATION, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Hale: I have seen in your paper that you doubted whether some of our soldiers marched from Orange Court House to Bristow and back here without shoes. It is a true statement; I witnessed it myself. I saw a citizen who once had a comfortable home and good farm, but had been stripped of everything by the yankees, who told me he had a wife and seven children and did not know where to get bread for them, as it was not in this country. This man took the shoes off his feet and gave them to a barefooted soldier and rode home without any himself, a very cold day.

It will need the aid of private citizens to co-operate with the government to make our soldiers comfortable this winter, and I hope you will urge it upon them.

The mendacity of the yankee character is fully exemplified in Meade's statement that he was so anxious to give Gen. Lee battle, after retreating before him over fifty miles.

Every thing is very quiet here, and likely to remain so sometime. The men are building shanties to render themselves comfortable. It is the impression among our best informed officers that the war is on the wane. The North can do nothing more this Fall or Winter, and next year they will be too much engrossed with their Presidential election to wage it with vigor.

We have reason to believe that the last arrival (on Monday last) of the State Steamer Advance has secured a sufficiency of clothing for our North Carolina troops for all this winter, and even longer. As part of her cargo, we learn that 18,000 pairs of shoes and boots, a quantity of leather, and 17,500 blankets, were expected, and we suppose have arrived in her. Still, there will be thousands from other States, if not from our own, who will suffer for want of sufficient covering by day and night. Some will not have enough furnished to them, and of those who have, some will lose by capture, rapid marches, and other causes, a part of what is furnished. So that there will still be room for the exercise of individual generosity, and wherever there is room for it, it should not be withheld from our brave and suffering defenders, whether they are from our own or from any other Confederate State.

By the way, it is worthy of remark how little the speculations of even officers of high rank, having good opportunities for acquiring information, can be relied on as to the purposes of the enemy. The above letter, speaking of inactivity and a waning war, reached us by the same mail with an account of Meade's advance, and the capture of two brigades of our men. These events evidently took our army by surprise. We trust, however, that if this affair should tempt the enemy to give battle, the result will prove that it was not a disaster, but a blessing in disguise.

THE LATE ELECTION.—We have been altogether disposed to let the late Congressional Election pass without comment, and the members elect take their seats when the time comes without a word about party classifications or useless anticipations of what course they will pursue, altogether inclined to hope and to believe that they will desire nothing, and do nothing, injurious to the interests of the State and the Confederacy, however much we may differ from some of them as to the mode of promoting those interests. But the last Raleigh Standard is full of party classifications and personal elation at a supposed triumphant sustaining of the course of the Standard. It commences one of its numerous articles as follows:

"We call the attention of the Richmond Enquirer, the Richmond Sentinel, the Richmond Dispatch, the Petersburg Register, the Fayetteville Observer, the Wadesborough Argus, the Salisbury Watchman, the Army Convention, the administration at Richmond, and all others who take an interest in the views and course of our people, to the fact that the *Conservatives* have carried North Carolina by a large majority."

Turning to its table of election returns, we find that the Standard has heard from 22 out of 89 counties—just one-fourth, and about one-half of the army. Rather meagre information, it strikes us, on which to claim "a large majority" in the State. It will do well to wait till the result is ascertained.

In another paragraph the Standard says:

"The Conservatives have certainly carried six to eight out of the ten members. Under the circumstances it is a glorious triumph."

The Standard does not tell us exactly who these "six to eight" are, but among them are several who are diametrically opposed to its own proposed course upon the peace question. It evidently claims, for instance, that the votes for Lieut. Fuller are votes to sustain and approve the Standard's course, and we suppose, therefore, that it claims the election of Lieut. Fuller as a part of its "glorious triumph." In this it is egregiously mistaken. And it is fortunate for Lieut. Fuller that no such pretence was set up by the Standard *before* the election, for if it had been, much as that gentleman is respected, he would have been left in a woful minority.

We suppose also that Dr. Warren and Col. Yellowley are included in the Standard's "six or eight." But both these gentlemen issued circulars before the election taking ground the very opposite of the Standard on the peace question. And we shall be greatly surprised to find Mr. Turner, or Dr. Ramsay, should he be elected, acting with the Standard upon that question.

There are, we are sorry to say, two members elected, Messrs. Leach and Christian, who agree with the Standard; and probably Gen. Logan is elected and will be a third of that class. In our opinion this is all that the Standard has a right to claim as an endorsement of its course. The returns as yet are too meagre to speak positively, but we think that the election has resulted in a terrible drubbing of the Standard and its (so-called) peace party. We think the Standard concurs with us in this opinion, and that it is "whistling to keep its courage up."

The North Carolina Legislature re-assembles on the fourth Monday of this month—the 23d day.

Dividend.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The returns are still imperfect, except as to this District, which is as follows, according to the comparison of the several Sheriffs at Lumberton, yesterday:

FOURTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Richmond,	800	123	18
Robeson,	569	209	38
Cumberland,	771	159	35
Harnett,	283	72	7
Bladen,	122	99	28
Brunswick,	196	101	27
New Hanover,	115	449	174
Columbus,	274	115	25
	2680	1827	352

In addition to the above, however, the Sheriff of this county has just received from Camp Holmes, Raleigh, a certificate of 13 votes for Fuller and 4 for Strange, given there by soldiers of four counties, only one of which should have been returned to the Sheriff of this county.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Fayetteville,	382	65	3
Flea Hill,	17	3	9
Rockfish,	43	1	5
Seventy-First,	6	12	2
Carver's Creek,	15	5	0
Gray's Creek,	5	5	1
Cedar Creek,	14	3	0
Black River,	16	3	0
Lock's Creek,	9	0	0
John Monroe's,	9	2	0
Quwhiffle,	8	13	4
	524	112	10
Capt Strange's Co,	10	11	0
Co K, 38th Reg't,	15	0	0
Co C, 54th Reg't,	8	2	0
Co C, 10th N C Battalion,	1	0	0
Co C, 35th Reg't,	0	0	10
Post of Goldsboro',	0	1	0
Co — 8th Reg't,	35	0	2
Capt C D Foy's Co,	1	0	0
51st Reg't,	2	0	3
Capt J B Starr's Co,	51	7	0
Capt Melvin's Co,	4	1	0
Co I, 51st Reg't,	55	2	1
Co D, 51st "	10	0	0
Co F, 24th "	26	0	8
Co G, 36th "	1	0	0
Co A, 63d, "	5	13	1
Co G, 63d, "	2	0	0
Co A, 5th, "	0	10	0
Co C, 36th, "	11	0	0
33d Reg't,	10	0	0
	771	159	85

HARNETT COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Barbecue,	40	1	0
Upper Little River,	45	12	0
Stewart's Creek,	15	9	3
Grove,	9	1	0
Neill's Creek,	3	28	2
Buckhorn,	28	7	0
Averasboro',	22	0	0
	162	58	5

RICHMOND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Fuller.	Strange.	Meares.
Rockingham,	72	14	00
Mineral Springs,	40	6	00
Beaver Dam,	4	0	0
Little's Mills,	8	5	0
McPherson's,	6	1	0
Laurel Hill,	15	25	10
Stewartsville,	8	9	0
Wolf Pit,	8	2	0
Williamson's,	58	26	5
	219	88	15
Fort Fisher,	0	1	0
" Pender,	8	0	0
Capt McBryde's Co,	2	5	0
" Brown's Co,	0	4	3
33d Reg't,	5	3	0
Co E, 33d Reg't,	7	5	0
Co D, 46th Reg't,	24	12	0
Co E, 38th Reg't,	13	0	0
	278	118	18

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Lander.	Ramsay.
Mecklenburg,	707	205
Union,	229	104
Lincoln,	251	246
Gaston,	258	290
Cabarrus,	215	268
Rowan,	171	546
Cleveland, (reported)	197m.	
Catawba,	182	258
Army vote,	445	572
	2655	2484

According to the above vote, Lander has 161 majority in the District. The vote of the counties is official except that of Cleveland. The army vote from Gaston, Union and Mecklenburg is also official as far as heard from—two companies from Mecklenburg and two or three from Union and Gaston are yet to be heard from, besides the army vote of Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Lincoln and Rowan in part. The indications are that Lander is elected, though it will take the official vote to decide fully.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION AT EGYPT.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday night last at 10½ o'clock an explosion occurred in the Egypt coal mine, by which six men were killed and the machinery considerably damaged. We did not learn the names of the men, but it is said that five of them were conscripts who had been detailed to work in the mine to escape service in the army. Besides the loss of life and property the inconvenience will be great to the government and citizens of this town, who are thus cut off, probably for some weeks, from the supply of coal obtained from this mine.

THE 31ST REGIMENT.—The Standard labors to show that two-thirds of this Regiment approved the course of that paper, and claims 74 votes given to Mr. Fuller and 22 given to Dr. Warren among its two-thirds. These claims we believe to be altogether ill-founded—it is certainly so as to the 74 votes for Mr. Fuller. And it makes another mistake in stating that Mr. Turner received 115 votes in the Regiment, whereas its own table shows that it gave him but 97. Deducting these errors, and allowing, which we do not, that the 97 for Turner, the 17 for Christian, and the 18 for Leach, are evidences of approval of the Standard's course, they leave that paper in a minority of 21, instead of a majority of two-thirds.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—The fact that the city of New York has become abolitionized, is one of the strongest signs of Yankee hopelessness of restoring the Union or subjugating the South. Interest and acquaintance with Southern people had combined to keep the city right, and nothing but the certainty of a loss of the Southern trade could have driven it into a position of hostility.

ENGLISH WALNUTS.—Mrs Susan A. McQueen of Lumberton has presented to us some of these delicious nuts from a tree grown in her garden from an English walnut planted there by one of her sons when quite a small boy. This is the first year that the fruit has matured, but it is equal in all respects to any imported. These nuts carry us back to our own boyish days, when we used to admire the only trees of that kind we ever saw, growing and bearing fruit at Rock Rest, in Chatham county, the seat of the late Col. Edward Jones, who cultivated more rare fruits and vegetables than perhaps any other in the State at that period.

Death in Prison.—James Smith, of Co A, First North Carolina regiment, died at Castle Thunder yesterday of typhoid fever.—*Rich'd Examiner,* 10th.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Fight on the Rappahannock—Meade Reported advancing.—RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—About 3 or 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, a force of Yankees, a portion of Meade's army, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, advanced on Hays' Louisiana and Hoke's North Carolina brigades, who were picketing on the north side of the Rappahannock, near Kelly's Ford. The enemy being in overwhelming force, the two brigades were cut off and overpowered, and most of them taken prisoners. A small number were killed and wounded. Gen. Hays, we understand, saved some 600 men, while a small number of the North Carolina brigade escaped. We also lost four pieces of artillery, but saved the horses and equipments.

Our loss in prisoners is estimated by some at 900 or 1,000, and by others at a much larger number. The numerical strength of the two brigades will scarcely exceed 3,000 men. We learn that Gen. Hays himself was captured at one time, but subsequently escaped. Gen. Hoke is on detached duty in North Carolina, and his brigade was commanded by the Senior Colonel, whose name we have been unable to learn. Although encountering an overwhelming force, our men are represented to have fought most gallantly, and piled the ground with large numbers of killed and wounded yankees.

The foregoing are substantially the facts as correctly as we could ascertain them from officers and men who left the army yesterday. We may add that no official information has yet been received that we have learned in relation to the affair. We hope that further information will show the affair to be less serious than at present reported.

It is believed that the greater portion of Meade's army has crossed the Rappahannock, and is probably advancing, in which event a general engagement of the two armies may occur at any time soon. Of our own movements it may not yet be advisable to speak. Suffice it to say, Gen. Lee is as well prepared now for a fight as when he lately chased Meade to Bristoe Station, and that he will fight him, if it is neccessary to fight, in a position of his own choosing. It will be seen from the news from the Herald, of the 4th, in another column, that Meade has been preparing for an immediate advance.—*Whig.*

An officer who came down yesterday says that the two brigades—Hays's and Hoke's—did not lose more than 900 men in the affair, all the rest escaping.

It is evident that the Army of Northern Virginia is on the eve of a great battle. Whether Gen. Lee will fight Meade on the Rappahannock or Rapidan is not certain, but it is most likely that he will give battle at the latter point. This advance of Meade is foreshadowed in the Northern news this morning, and we understand that it was known in our army the first part of last week that he had orders to attack Gen. Lee.

Dispatch.

Gov. Letcher and others arrived here last night, direct from the army. Their report is, that on Saturday, about noon, Hoke's and Hays' brigades, being on picket, were attacked by about twenty-five thousand of the enemy, and after one of the most desperate fights on record, part of which was hand-to-hand, our men were surrounded, and all of them, except some six hundred of Hays' brigade killed or taken prisoners.

The number of our men taken prisoners is variously stated at from 1,500 to 3,000; the latter figure is probably the nearest the truth. We also lost four pieces of artillery.

We have been able to obtain no information of the extent of our loss in killed and wounded, but it is confidently asserted that the enemy's loss was very heavy, some say as much as 2,000.

The fight is reported to have occurred at or near Kelly's ford, on the Rappahannock; but whether north or south of that stream there are two opinions. One account is, that the brigades were beyond the river, and in a manner cut off from the main body; the other, that they were on the south bank, at Kelly's ford, and were surrounded by the enemy, who crossed above and below them.

It is believed that Gen. Lee expected Meade to advance upon him, yet he was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. He knew Meade had received peremptory orders to advance and give him battle wherever he found him, but thought it would take the yankee several days longer to bring his army to the Rappahannock. It would now appear that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats.—*Examiner.*

Richmond, Nov. 10.—The excited reports circulated in the city Saturday, about the capture of two whole brigades of Confederates on the Rappahannock by the yankees, turn out to have been greatly exaggerated. We are enabled, from conversation with a number of wounded officers and men who were in the fight, to give a fuller and more reliable narrative of the affair than has been published. The fight occurred near Kelly's Ford, our force being on the farther side of the river, and the yankees appearing in force to drive them off and force a passage of the stream. The Confederates engaged were Hays's brigade, consisting of the 5th, 7th and 9th Louisiana regiments, commanded by Gen. Hays; and the 6th and 30th N. C. regiments of Hoke's brigade, commanded by Col. Archibald C. Godwin.

These troops had been stationed on the North side of the Rappahannock, doing picket service, when, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, the drums beat to quarters, and orders were given that every man must fall into the ranks and be prepared for an immediate attack. In a very short time our outpost pickets and the enemy's skirmishers were hotly engaged, our own pickets gradually yielding the ground to superior numbers. The main body of the enemy was not long in making its appearance, emerging from the woods, and soon our small force were confronted by overwhelming numbers, estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand. Then commenced a terrific battle, which continued without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark, at which time, it seems, we had been entirely surrounded, and a large portion of our troops had already fallen into the hands of the yankees. The situation becoming desperate, and it appearing that the longer resistance was continued on our side the less chance there would be of escape, orders were given for a retreat, which was done under very great disadvantages. The bridge crossing the Rappahannock being commanded by the enemy in such a manner as to render it madness to attempt to cross by that means, the whole of our retreating force took to the river, which they forded.

The number which fell into the hands of the enemy is about 1500. We learn that the 6th North Carolina regiment entire fell into their hands, and that about 400 of Hays's brigade also failed to escape.

The fight is represented to have been of the most terrific character, and when we take into consideration the great disparity in the two forces engaged, it is remarkable that any of our gallant men escaped at all. For the space of three miles in an open field, we learn that the ground seemed literally swarming with yankees, who, to adopt the expression of one of the wounded, seemed to rise up out of the ground. In this fight their artillery was used with great efficiency, and unlike what has hitherto been their practice, it was used at shorter range than usual. Part of the time the conflict was hand to hand, and it was in this manner that the most of our men were pressed upon by overpowering numbers and compelled to yield up to them.

It is regretted that our artillery were not supplied with shrapnel shot, as it is believed greater destruction could have been done with them than the solid shot which were used. Never were guns more stubbornly defended or more efficiently manœuvred, and charge after charge was repulsed before the enemy finally succeeded in capturing them.

At one stage of the battle the impetuosity of General Hays led him into the very heart of the enemy's ranks, and before he was aware of it he was hemmed in on all sides. Drawing his sword and putting spurs to his horse he dashed through them, and finally escaped capture. In his flight he leaped a parapet of considerable height, and plunging his horse into the river reached the south bank of the Rappahannock uninjured.

Col. Peck, of the 9th Louisiana regiment, Lieut. Col. Hodge, of the same regiment, and Lt. Col. Terry, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, were also taken prisoners at one time, but succeeded in making their escape.

Among the prisoners are Col. Penn, of the 7th Louisiana regiment, and Capt. John Angel, commanding the 5th Louisiana regiment. It is also believed that Col. A. C. Godwin is a prisoner, as on Sunday, the day after the battle, both Brigades were under charge of Gen'l Hays.

The list of killed and wounded on our side will probably not exceed three or four hundred, a very small proportion of whom being officers. Col. Sellers, of the 30th North Carolina regiment, received a mortal wound in the right breast. This officer led his men into the fight on foot, and is reported to have showed great fearlessness and courage. In the early part of the engagement he received a severe wound in the arm, but refused to leave the field, and continued to cheer on his men until later in the evening, when he was struck the second time, and had to be borne off the field. Capt. John Weatherspoon, of Co. K, 30th N. C regiment, was also severely wounded.

Among the yankees it is believed that several General officers were killed, as a short time before the close of the day, and when perhaps the enemy thought they had captured all our troops, a group of mounted officers, evidently prominent leaders, rode right into a party of our troops who were in a ravine, when they immediately rose up and fired. Not one of them escaped, as they were seen to fall apparently lifeless from their horses. Previous to this one Yankee officer was seen to fall wounded, and afterwards, in a prostrate condition, continued for several minutes to fire at our men till a well directed shot succeeded in ending his career on this earth.

There was no fighting yesterday, but information was received through the wounded that on Sunday a heavy fight occurred about one mile beyond Culpeper C. H. From all indications we may reasonably look for a renewal of the conflict in a few days on a general scale.

About 150 of the wounded were yesterday received at the Seabrook Hospital, who had their wounds properly attended to, and were afterwards assigned to the different hospitals in the city.—*Dispatch.*

Our men fought with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and maintained the fight for several hours with a good prospect of victory, and it is thought would have repulsed and driven off the enemy but for the giving out of their ammunition, both for cannon and small arms.

Our artillery is said to have played terrible havoc in the heavy columns of the enemy, but the ammunition being entirely exhausted nothing was left but retreat or surrender. As they were forcing their way towards the river the enemy closed around them and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which numbers on both sides were killed. About 600 of our men succeeded in reaching the river and escaping. Many are said to have been drowned in the crossing.

Our whole loss in this unfortunate affair, in killed, wounded and missing, could not have been more than 1500. Hays' brigade only numbered nine hundred men at the battle of Gettysburg, and it is not likely its strength has been much increased since. Hoke's brigade, it is not likely, numbered more than a thousand or twelve hundred. Of the two brigades six hundred men escaped.—*Examiner.*

The only intelligence from Northern Virginia on yesterday, was to the effect that fighting was going on, but to what extent is not reported.—*Enquirer.*

Latest.—Later Northern papers are received, with later news from Europe.

The yankees claim 1200 prisoners and 11 pieces of cannon in the late engagement. But at Richmond our loss is said not to exceed 300 killed and wounded and 6 to 800 prisoners. Meade is advancing with his whole force and a battle is daily expected.

The French government has seized six iron-clad ships, building for the Confederates at Nantez and Bordeaux, on remonstrance made to Napolean by Dayton.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—There has been slow firing on Sumter all day. The whole number of shots and shell fired at the fort during present bombardment, up to to-day, is 9,436, of which 7,700 struck and 1,606 missed. No casualties to-day.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—The enemy continues firing slowly. No report from fort Sumter this morning.

Promoted.—Major General Hood has been promoted to a Lieutenant Generalship for meritorious service. He has won it nobly, and will wear his honors well.

Petersburg Express.

Commissary Supplies.—The question of army supplies is one that is now causing much anxiety both to our Government and people. Producers still hold out in their refusal to sell to the Government, and supplies for the army are growing smaller each day, with a prospect in the future at once distressing to the soldiers and alarming to the country. We learn from Captain Myers, Commissary at this post, that he has found it almost impossible to obtain provisions in quantities at all commensurate with the requirements of the service, only some eight or ten farmers in Rowan having responded to his oft repeated appeals. We give their names, so that it may be seen who amongst us seem to appreciate the necessity of aiding the Government in this important matter. Hen. B. Craige sold his whole crop of wheat to the Government at the Government price. John L. Snaver, 1000 bushels; P. W. Hairston, 400 barrels flour; James E. Kerr, all the wheat he had to spare; Wm. Powe, Capt. Wm. McNeely, Dr. J. W. Hall, (flour,) Jos Henderson and Jos. Blackwell—all sold at Government prices. And this, we believe, is the entire list!—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Revivals.—A revival of religion has been progressing in the Methodist and Baptist Churches in this place for the past two or three weeks. To the Methodist Church there have been added 42 white members and about 18 colored. To the Baptist Church 23 whites and 2 colored. Regular services have also been held in the Presbyterian Church during the past ten days—the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Columbia, and others, preaching to large and serious congregations.

We are informed that over two thousand members have been added to the Methodist Church within the last six months in the District composed of Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, &c.—*Charlotte Dem.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., 5th Nov., 1863.

R. S. MCDONALD Esq: *Clerk of Superior Court, Richmond County:* Dear Sir: Enclosed you will please find eighty-one dollars and fifty cents ($81 50,) the proceeds of my Exhibition of "Dissolving Views" in Rockingham, on the evening of the 4th instant; which amount you will please hand over to the Central Committee of Richmond county, for distribution among the needy families of soldiers in this District. It is my purpose to have other exhibitions, and I intend applying the proceeds in the same way.

Very truly yours,

WM. R TERRY.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1863.

WM. R TERRY, Esq:—Dear Sir: Your note of the 5th inclosing $81.50, is to hand. I will take pleasure in disposing of your very liberal donation in the manner you direct. It certainly is the most liberal donation made by any one person in this District for same purpose, and is received at a time when it is especially needed by many of the families of our brave and patriotic defenders. And for them, I return you many thanks, with the hope that your exhibitions may receive that liberal patronage which your generous and patriotic motives deserve.

Yours, very truly,

R. S. MCDONALD, C. S. C.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons—Dear Sirs: I send you the above notes for publication in your valuable and widely circulating paper, and I know you will cheerfully give them publication, when I tell you Mr. Terry is a gentleman of moderate circumstances, and physically unable from entering the service of his country. He is certainly acting a generous and noble part for our cause and our country.

Yours, with respect,

R. S. MCDONALD.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in battle near Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in Prince William county, Va., on the 14th Oct., Lieut JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, son of Dr. J. H. Montgomery, of Montgomery county, of Co. F, 44th Reg't N. C. T., Kirkland's (formerly Pettigrew's) Brigade, whilst gallantly leading his company in a charge against the enemy, and heroically encouraging them by pointing to their colors flying in their front; by a minnie ball penetrating his forehead just above his left eye, killing him instantly: in the 27th year of his age.

Thus has perished another brave and gallant son of North Carolina, dying gloriously in the defence of his country, freely giving up his life as a sacrifice for the liberty and independence of the South.

Well may North Carolina be proud of such a son, whose name deserves to be written high on the roll of fame and honor.

A Surgeon of his Brigade (Dr. W. H. L.,) in communicating the sad intelligence of his death to his parents says: "We all bear testimony to his worth and mourn his loss; his Regiment had no officer more efficient or gallant than he, and I am sure no one will more be loved by his men."

Lieut Montgomery was no ordinary young man; his intelligence and purity of life, his unsullied character, firmness, decision, energy, social virtues, affability and affectionate disposition had won for him an enviable reputation in the community in which he lived, and secured for him the love and admiration of his numerous relatives and acquaintances.

No young man could have been more popular than he, or could have enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens to a greater degree.

His moral worth, urbanity, strict integrity and intellectual attainments constituted him the pride and ornament of his friends and gave promise of a life of great usefulness and eminence.

His remains were grossly outraged by his murderers on the battle field, by robbing him of his arms and other property, and stealing from his finger a ring which he had playfully taken from a friend when last at home.

He sleeps in the cold embraces of death under the soil of Virginia, far from his home and friends and the scenes of his youth; but he will ever live in the hearts of his relatives and friends, who will fondly cherish his memory.

He was fondly devoted to his parents and relatives, and especially to his mother and sisters, upon whom this bereavement falls with a crushing blow; but it must be a consolation to them and pride to his numerous relatives and friends to look back upon his life which had been so well spent and gallantly sacrificed upon the altar of his country; whose pure spirit, we trust, is sweetly resting in the abodes of heaven above. May God give his afflicted relatives and especially his distressed mother, grace and strength to sustain this sad dispensation of his providence. C. W. W.

Presbyterian and Wadesboro' Argus please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Craine's Creek Lodge, No. 213, held at their hall the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, Brothers John McNeill, Wm Keith and N W Shaw were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. On motion, the Worshipful Master, S E Johnson, was added to the committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Grand Master to remove from this Lodge two of our worthy brothers, we hope to the Grand Lodge above, where the Grand Architect of the Universe presides, viz: James A Cole who volunteered in Capt Bryan's Cavalry from Moore and fell at Upperville, Va, while gallantly leading his command in a charge the 21st of June last. He was a brave and patriotic man and leaves an aged mother and brother to mourn his loss. James A N McLeod volunteered in the first company that went from Moore under Capt Martin, was in the battle at Newbern, served through the war to the battle at Gettysburg, there received a wound in the breast which terminated his earthly existence; he leaves a father and sister to mourn his loss, but we hope their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as Masons, as friends, as soldiers and patriots in the great cause of our independence, we will cherish and honor their memory.

Resolved, That we tender to the families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon record of the Lodge and a copy sent to each of the families of the deceased, also to the Fayetteville Observer with the request to publish in its columns.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN MCNEILL,
WILLIAM KEITH,
N. W. SHAW,
S. E. JOHNSON, W. M., } Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Carthage Lodge, No. 181, August 19th, 1863, the following proceedings were had. The death of Wm M. Person, of Moore county, N. C., being announced in the Lodge, Arch'd McCallum, Esq., Col. S. C. Barrett and Geo. S. Cole were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Lodge. On motion, A. R. McDonald was added to the committee. The committee through their chairman, Arch'd McCallum, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted,

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE YANKEES.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

But the four years' tenure of office is not the only feature of the American Constitution that will be put to the proof next year. It will give the whole Constitution an opportunity of showing its strength or its weakness. The appeal will lie to the American people—that is, the portion still comprised in the Federal lines. The chief subject of that appeal will be the wisdom of prosecuting the war with a determination to subjugate the South at all risks and at any cost. There will also be another question before the people—a question which may not only acquire fresh force from the events of the next twelve months, but which may even now cast into the shade the choice between peace and war. That minor but perhaps more prominent question is the competency of Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues to conduct the war they have undertaken. It would ill become us to criticise the management of an enterprise which we believe to be impossible under the best management, and the next twelve months may bring great changes in the aspect of the war. Without a doubt however, American opinion has already compelled Mr. Lincoln to change both measures and men for no other reason than that he was supposed not to have done so well as he ought, and the comparison between the North and South must be unfavorable to the military qualities of the former. So there is a possibility and something more that Mr. Lincoln will have to retire from the conduct of the war on his personal merits alone. But then comes the choice of his successor, and, in the pledges exacted from him, the judgment of the American people as to the wisdom of persisting in the attempt to conquer the South. What weight will opinion have on this point? What weight with local or corrupt interests? Which way will the numbers, the wealth, the education and the intelligence of the country lie on this point? If the true patriotism of the country pronounce the war to be hopeless and ruinous, will it be supported? Should it turn out that the numbers find their interest in a war which increases some kind of employment and diminishes the competition for it—should they watch with pleasure the sufferings of the classes above them—should they conclude that war will not rob them of bone and sinew, but will only increase the value of a man—should they listen to some cry, or be elated by some momentary success and elect another war President, then a fresh light will be shown on the policy of appealing to universal suffrage every four years to fill the chief offices in the State. It passes the power of human computation to say how the multitudes will incline, and veer, and decide, and act a twelve month hence. We only know that the multitudes are short-sighted in their views, partial in their interests, and impulsive in feeling. An appeal to them is, not to say worse, an appeal to blind chance. * * * * * *

There can be no doubt that the wise, the humane, and the intelligent among the Americans, are every day more wearied of a war which cannot possibly avert the disruption of the States. Of course it is not they who profit by the occasion to revive the old cry against this country. What they want is rest, not merely from arms, from bloodshed and extravagance, from incessant blustering and infinite corruption, but from a state of things which brings to every corner of the continent, and every hearth in it, the worst miseries of a faction fight. But rest they cannot have so long as America is in the hands of brawlers, impostors, and adventurers of every kind. It remains to be seen what place these men occupy in Washington's Constitution. Their voice has not been much heard hitherto. They have sat apart, and cherished a wisdom which it was vain to exhibit. But there are occasions when such men have events in their power, and are listened to because the rest of the world are silenced at last. If this lucid interval is ever to come on America, we trust it will be in the course of the next twelve months, and before the fatal vote for peace or war. That vote once given, all good Americans will have to shut themselves up for another four years.

The Yankee Debt.—The Pennsylvanians are becoming restive under the prospect of having to pay their share of the public debt. The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury says, "the national debt is now, or soon will amount to the enormous sum of *three thousand millions of dollars*, of which the proportion chargeable to Pennsylvania will be one-sixth, or *five hundred millions of dollars*." On the 1st day of September 170,000 soldiers were entitled to pensions, and 80,000 in addition, it was thought would soon be added to the list—making 250,000; assuming $96 as the allowance per annum to each pensioner, would make $24,000,000; of which one-sixth—Pennsylvania's share—would be $4,000,000 per annum—equal to a principal of $66,666,666. "For the sake of even figures, we call it $67,000,000," says the Mercury. "This will make Pennsylvania's share of the public debt five hundred and sixty-seven millions; the interest on which, at six per cent, say, in round numbers, *thirty-four millions*, she will have to pay annually in the shape of taxes." The share of the city and county of Philadelphia will be $7,000,000 yearly. The Revenue Board, in 1863, fixed the value of all the property in the State, real and personal, at $596,000,000. The State debt is $58,000,000.

The Mercury thus states the account:

Pennsylvania, Dr.	
To her share of the national debt	$500,000,000
To principal, at six per cent, of her share of pension list	67,000,000
To her own State debt	38,000,000
	$605,000,000
Pennsylvania, Cr.	
By her own valuation of her own property	$596,000,000
Balance against the State	$9,000,000

"So that if Pennsylvania," says the Mercury, in conclusion, "were put up at auction to-morrow, and sold for the full sum at which her own Revenue Board has valued her, she could not meet her obligations by *nine millions of dollars*. That is, her debt is nine millions more than she is worth. And this is the result of Abolition plunder and mismanagement!"

The Yells of Our Army.—The soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia is essentially a yelling animal. He has a yell peculiar to himself, by which his success in battle is denoted even at the very moment of victory. When he is pleased, he yells as an outlet for his exuberant spirits: when he is displeased, he yells at the offending official as an opening of the safety valve restraining his pent up passions. If he is cold he yells in order to force his blood into more rapid circulation; if he is too warm, he yells out the heat and thereby relieves his excited feelings. The history of the Confederate yell requires a skillful pen to portray it, in all its peculiarities, so I will drop the subject by merely noticing the latest subject for the exercise of Confederate yelling powers. Whenever a surgeon approaches a regiment, a by-stander would think that the annual migration of all the ducks in the universe had commenced, and that they were concentrated in that particular spot, for the air resounds with "quack quack, quack," and the unfortunate quack, I beg his pardon, I mean surgeon, rides off, endeavoring to preserve his dignity as best he can.—*Letter.*

A tender-hearted widower fainted at the funeral of his third beloved. "What shall we do with him?" asked a friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish by-stander, "He'll soon re-wive."

ASSURANCES OF HISTORY.

"The Battle is God's" is the text of a sermon preached before Wilcox's brigade, the last Fast Day, by Rev. Mr. Renfroe, chaplain of the 10th Alabama Regiment, and published at the instance and by the contributions of those who heard it. The author quotes the remark of Victor Cousin that "History proves, even when viewed from a human stand-point, that wars always terminate just as they should, and that their results are always full of blessings for coming generations"—and the following passage from Sir William Temple's Essay on Heroic Virtue: "The second observation I shall make on the subject of victory and conquest is that they have in general been made by the smaller numbers over the greater, against which I do not remember any exception in all the famous battles registered in story, excepting that of Tamerlane and Bajazet." In proof of the general correctness of this observation the speaker says the Persian army under Cyrus was but a handful when compared with the vast multitude of Assyrians over which they were completely victorious. And afterwards these victorious Persians, with an army of six hundred thousand, were beaten by the Macedonians, who were never more than forty thousand strong. The little Athenian army of ten thousand, fighting for their liberty and independence, as we are, drove back and overcame one hundred and twenty thousand Persians at Marathon. In all the famous victories of the Lacedemonians, they had never over twelve thousand soldiers at any time, though their enemies had often twenty times that number. Almost every one of the celebrated victories of the Romans was achieved over far greater numbers than themselves. The great Cæsar's armies, whether in Pharsalia, Gaul or Germany, were in no proportion to those conquered by him. The army of Marius was never over forty thousand, while that of the Cimbri, which he conquered, was three hundred thousand. The famous victories of Etius and Belisarius, over the barbarous Northern nations, were won with numbers astonishingly small. The same is true of the first great victories of the Turks over the Persian Kingdom, and of the Tartars over the Chinese. In all the immortal victories of the renowned Scanderbeg over the Turks, he never brought together more than sixteen thousand men, though his enemies often numbered over a hundred thousand. To come down to later times, the English victories at Cressy and Agincourt, so famous in history, were gained with incredible disadvantages of numbers. The same is true of the great victories of Charles the VIII, in Italy; of Henry the IV, in France; of Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany; and of Charles the XII, of Sweden, in Denmark, Poland and Muscovy. The King of Poland, who had an army of twenty-four thousand, was defeated and driven from his throne by a force of less than twelve thousand; and the Russian army of eighty thousand was beaten by him with a little army of only eight thousand. Nor must we forget the fate of the great Napoleon in Russia. He invaded that country with an army of six hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, and was finally completely vanquished and driven out of the country, although the Russians had never over two hundred and fifty thousand men in the field at any one time.—*Richmond Whig.*

Resigned.—We learn from the Appeal that Maj. Gen. Cheatham arrived in Atlanta on Friday last, on a furlough of some twenty or thirty days. At his own request, he has been relieved of his old command in the army of Tennessee, under Gen Bragg, and his application forwarded to Richmond for the action of the Secretary of War.

The Confederacy learns that Gen. Buckner has tendered his resignation.

A CARD.

As a citizen of Fayetteville and wishing to promote her interests, as much so as any other man, I feel it but justice to myself to be understood about some corn bought by me for M. G. Campbell of Chatham county. M. G Campbell furnished me with *means* to buy him a hundred bushels of corn I contracted, after some persuasion, with T J. Maning of South Carolina, to bring me the corn He brought me *the corn*, and I had the wagons drove up to the Railroad Depot and measured the corn and marked it to M. G Campbell, Chatham county, N. C. After that the authorities pressed it for the benefit of our town, I suppose, and I am informed that the reason why it was pressed was because I bought it on speculation I did not buy it on speculation: that is false, and the man that said so is guilty of a palpable falsehood It is also said, I understand, that I was to get shoes and leather for the corn. That is false, not a word of it is true

It is also reported, I understand, that I have been circulating it around Chatham county, that an impressing officer is at the Depot all the time, ready to press all the flour and advising them not to bring it here I deny the charge and defy any man to prove to the contrary *It is false.*

As to the corn: M. G Campbell's Post Office is Goldston P O., Chatham county. He is of age, and can answer for himself—ask him.

I am not the speculator that those who are circulating these rumors about me would have me to be. I am as anxious and will do as much, according to my means, as any other man to bring down the prices of articles of necessity.

I do not consider that I have done any thing to be reviled for in assisting to bring corn from South Carolina to North Carolina for consumption.

WM. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1863. 1t

Administration Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, obtained at June Term, 1863, the subscriber as Commissioner of said Court, appointed in the case of James Jenkins, Adm'r of Angus Shaw, vs. the heirs at law of said Shaw, Petition to sell Real Estate, and at September Term 1863, in the case of the same vs the same, petition to sell slaves, will on the 6th day of January, 1864, expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., about 272 acres of Land, situated on both sides of the Wilmington road, about 3 miles from Fayetteville. Being that part of said tract left after laying off and allotting the dower to the widow. Also the following negroes, viz: Jim, aged about 20 years, Nancy, aged 17, and child about 18 months old. Terms at sale.

JAMES JENKINS, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1863. 81

Confederate Tax Lists.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Cumberland will meet the Tax-payers at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the value of "Neat Cattle," horses and mules, and also to receive the lists of "tax in kind" from such as have not listed.

Fayetteville—At the office of A. M. Campbell, on Monday and Tuesday Nov. 23d and 24th.

Black River—At A. R. Smith's, on Wednesday, Nov. 25th.

Fies Hill—At John McPhail's, Thursday, Nov. 26th.

Lock's Creek—At Joseph Cade's. Friday, Nov. 27th.

Cedar Creek—At B. Culbreth's, Saturday, Nov. 28th.

Rockfish and Gray's Creek—At H McNeill's on Monday, Nov. 30th

Quewhiffle—At Peter Monroe's, Thursday, Dec. 3d.

Seventy-First—At David Gillis's, Friday, Dec. 4th.

Carver's Creek—At D. McKinnon's, Saturday, Dec. 5th

The following extract from a letter of Hon Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes, explains what is meant by "Neat Cattle"

"Your letter of the 30th has been received, and I have to reply that the Tax under Section 12 does include milch cows and all other cattle of the Kine or Bovine species. This is construed to be the meaning of the term "Neat Cattle." Oxen actually used in producing the crops which are taxed in kind are not subject to the Tax."

S. T. HAWLEY, A. M. CAMPBELL, } Asses'rs.

Nov. 11, 1863.

I WILL attend with the Assessors, at the above named places, for the purpose of collecting the Tax on Neat Cattle, horses and mules. Persons who fail to attend will be required to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

R. W. HARDIE, Dis. Col'r.

Nov 11. 80-tD9

THE 3d N. C. TROOPS.

The Third Regiment of Infantry N. C. Troops was organized, by order of Gov. Ellis, at Garysburg, N. C. under the care and supervision of its most excellent and efficient commander, Colonel Gaston Meares, with the assistance of Lt. Colonel Robt. H. Cowan and Major Wm. L. DeRosset; with the above mentioned Field Officers it was ready for service and took the field in July, 1861. This Regiment, being the Third of those known as State Troops, was organized by and under a special Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, authorizing the raising of Ten Regiments to serve for the period of the war, and generally known as the Ten Regiment Bill. As soon as its organization was completed it was ordered to Richmond, and being turned over to the Confederate Government, was ordered to report to Brig Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, then commanding the department of Aquia Creek. In this department it served for 9 months, undergoing the arduous duties of the post, rendered more so by the large extent of country embraced in that department, and the very few troops to defend it. In the spring of 1862 the Third Regiment became a part and parcel of the Army of Northern Virginia proper, being assigned to Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley's brigade, D. H. Hill's Division. With this division it passed through the fierce scenes of the seven days fighting around the Capital of the Confederacy, losing its gallant and meritorious Colonel, who fell while gallantly leading a charge against the enemy's batteries at Malvern Hill; having its Major, Edward Savage, permanently disabled, while the long list of casualties silently told of its heroic daring Following the Army of Northern Virginia, it bore a conspicuous part in the first Maryland campaign; and on Sharpsburg's bloody field received the thanks of its Division Commander for its stubborn resistance in holding in check the hordes of the enemy, for more than an hour without ammunition, until assistance could be brought up. In this latter engagement the cool and intrepid Col. DeRosset was severely wounded and permanently disabled, while more than three-fourths of the Regiment was placed *hors du combat*. It remained in the Valley up to the first Fredericksburg battle, where it arrived in time to participate.

During the winter of 1862 it was transferred to Brig. Gen. Taliaferro's Brigade, Trimble's Division. With this division it fought gallantly at Chancellorsville, receiving the commendations of brigade, division and corps commanders; participated in the second Maryland and Pennsylvania campaign; was present at the storming of Gettysburg heights, in which it lost 212 out 297 men carried into action, and was one of the Regiments of the rear guard in covering the retreat.

Since its organization it has served under the following Brigadiers, viz: Holmes, Walker, Ripley, Doles, Taliaferro, Colston and Stewart. The Division Commanders have been Holmes, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Trimble and Johnson, and in the 2d *corps d'armee* Northern Virginia, first with Jackson, now with Ewell. During this time it has been isolated from troops from North Carolina, and fought in brigades with Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and never once with troops from its own State, and but once with and under its State's Brigadier.

Yet with steady front, unflinching nerve, and flashing eye has it bravely met the storm of missiles upon nine pitched battle-fields, always behaving well, and always doing its whole duty

It has been engaged in the following battles, besides various skirmishes, &c., &c.: Mechanicsville or Ellison's Mills, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Boonsboro', Md., Sharpsburg, Md., Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Winchester No. 2 and Gettysburg, Penn., in all of which it has obtained the highest credit for courage, discipline, efficiency and tenacity. S. D. THRUSTON.

Col. 3d N. C. Infantry.

The Regiment has had from its organization to the present time, including officers,		1,546
Of which the number of volunteers is		1,152
" " conscripts,		390
" " substitutes,		4
		1,546
Number killed in battle,	180	
" died from wounds and disease,	315	
		495
" discharged from disability,	109	
Deserted, (10 of whom were shot by order of court-martial,)	79	
Missing,	17	
Drummed out of service,	1	
		206
Total loss,		701

The following counties are represented in this Regiment:

Bladen 80; Greene 134; New Hanover 285; Onslow 235; Duplin 152; Beaufort 96; Pitt 70; Wake 96; Randolph 48; Wayne 32; Sampson 32; Cumberland 137; Moore 69; Columbus 13; Robeson 10; Hyde 4; Harnett 7; Martin 1; Craven 1; Chatham 7; Guilford 2; Edgecombe 1; Northampton 1; Orange 1; Davidson 1; Lenoir 9; Wilson 1; Brunswick 5; Jones 1; Halifax 2; Johnston 1.

The following are from other States, &c.:

South Carolina 1; Virginia 1; Tennessee 1; Georgia 1; Ireland 2.

Important Information.—Some persons have become needlessly alarmed, says the Raleigh State Journal, in reference to the safety of certain articles of production coming into the possession of the Confederate Government in the collection of the Tax in Kind, particularly in reference to the article of Sweet Potatoes. For the following information on this subject we are indebted to Col. D. K. McRae:

C. S. A. (WAR DEPARTMENT,) RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 23, 1863.

D. K. MCRAE, ESQ., *Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. was referred to Lieut. Col. Larkin Smith, in charge of the collection of the Tax in Kind, who reports that he has issued the following order to his subordinate officers:

"In localities where Tithed Sweet Potatoes cannot be readily transported to troops or transferred to the Medical Department, with the assent of the producer, they may be commuted at Assessors' valuation, or be exchanged for grain, peas or beans. If, when collected, there is fear of rotting before they can be transferred for use, they will be sold at public auction."

Very respectfully, JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

Track Laying.—The laying of the track on this end of the Piedmont Railroad was commenced yesterday morning. We presume the road will be finished in a few weeks. The machinery of the Manassas Gap Railroad has been moved to this place where it will be put in running order and do the repairs on the Piedmont road—the rolling stock of the former road having been leased to the Piedmont. The shops for this machinery are already erected.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Socks for the Army.—The ladies of the country must again reinforce the army. There is a great scarcity of socks in the army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Lee has lately, we are advised, called upon the ladies of Richmond to aid him in procuring socks for his army. We hope that the mothers, sisters and aunts of the gallant soldiers will speedily knit socks for their relatives, and that every lady will feel herself especially called upon to aid in procuring socks for the army.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of killed, wounded and missing of 26th Reg't N. C. T., at Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, 1863:

Co A—Killed: Nicholas Gentry, Calloway Farmer, Jos Senter. Wounded: Lt Jacob Monk, flesh, in thigh and abdomen, severe; Sgt J M Duvall, hand; Jas A Collins, leg; Jas S Haeh, arm; Jos H Robinson, knee; L J Yeates, breast, severe. Missing: B Blevins, W M Porter, Troy Sheets, Jesse Bare.

B—Wounded: Lt W M Estridge, thigh; Serg't James Rogers, breast dangerously; Corp M S Mollis, face; Jno S McCain, leg; E T Fesperman, thigh, severe; M M McCoy, thigh; W T Lowrey, back; J Burk, thigh, severely; D Tucker, head, mortal, since dead. Missing W H McCorkle, D Prestly, R Robertson.

C—Killed: Color Sgt Chas Gilbert Wounded: Jas Edmiston, thigh broken; Joshua Lewis, breast, mortal, died; John Triplett, leg; Elbert Triplett, concussion Missing: Lt Jno M Harris, Sgt Buck H Welch, Wm Edmiston, Abram Edmiston, Jno Bullis, Jos Lewis, Joel H Tedder.

D—Killed: Wm Champion, Jno Wingler Wounded: D C Adams, face; Jesse Burt, thigh; Dallas Crawford, wrist; James Gillmore, ankle, Jno L Jones, knee; H W Langston, leg; Jno Prince, shoulder; W C Rogers, foot; Wm Smith, knee, mortal, died; A H Temples, arm, severe; E Treadaway, leg. Missing: Jno Hunneycutt, A S Jones, J B Nerdan, George Morris. J A Stephens, Henderson Ray.

E—Wounded: Brantly Adcock, thigh, mortal, died; J W Beale, concussion; Elijah Brewer, leg; W H Gee, knee; J P Emerson, ankle, slight; R L Jenkins, thigh and hip; J J Jones, thigh and hip; James Moody and J W Petty, thigh; O D Vestal, arm fractured. Missing: Sgt Neill Kidd, Jno Cabe, Jno E Jones, Thos Needham, G W Phillips, Richard Phillips, R D Talley, D A Welch, Jno Thomas.

F—Killed: Sgt Jno A Tuttle, with bayonet; A M Hudspeth, Cicero Prestwood. Wounded: Lt A B Hayes, arm; W M Bass, arm, severely; J M Crump, thigh; John Crump, neck, mortal, died; Green H Hariston, shoulder; G W Hood, thigh fractured; Avery Kirby, breast and arm; W P Kirby, both hips; W H Rich, ankle; Tol F Sudderth, leg; Logan Teague, shoulder; Columbus A Tuttle, arm; W B Auten, thigh, severely Missing: Sgt Jno A Nelson, Corp W N Kirby, Eli Arney, R W Bowman, J N Corpening, J W Coffee, Larkin Coffee, James Davis, J C Harris, Phillip Largen, Thos Litlejohn, A W Parking, Pinkney Powell, C E Sherrill, Jno Suspler, J C Thompson, W H Upchurch.

G—Killed: A J McCoy, J M Sheridan. Wounded; Lt J A Lowe, severely in left axilla; Lt A R Johnson, Act'g Adj't, severely in left breast. Missing: Corp J J Ricord, Henry C Brown, Eli Branson, Jno A Fagleman, Loamni Johnson, J P McPherson, David McPherson, Jno S Jones, Merritt Rossen, Wm Smutherly, Wm A Lineberry. Lt W G Lane.

H—Killed: Sgt J C Fry, Corps Neill McDonald and W J McNeill, A S Warner. Lt Jno H McGilvary, concussion, severe; Page Brown, arm; C D Caddell, leg; Nelson Hunsucker, breast, severe; Jno R Keith, concussion; Wm Malone and W H McDonald, shoulder; Neil Smith, shoulder, died; C W Shaw, shoulder; Jas Tyson, thigh fractured; R P Wilcox, thigh; Henry Williams, thigh fractured Missing: N T Fry, D A Graham, B G Hollingsworth, W C Moore, W K Nunnery, A Stutts, E Teague, W Vuncannon, A M D Williamson, N Deaton

I—Killed: Seth T Dula Wounded: Lt Jos G Sudderth, arm and abdomen, mortal, died; Sgt Robert M Blair, bowels, mortal, since died: Thos M Barlow, thigh, severely; Wm Deal, hand, A W Felts, back; Peyton Gibson, leg; Godwin Harris, thigh, severely; Jas M Simmons, face, arm and side; Jno Watson, wrist, severely; Wm McPherson, thigh, severely Missing: Jas Daniels, S H Hood, J S Laney, Peter Laney, James Laney, Harvey Lefevers, G W Shell, John Stallings, T H Watson.

K—Wounded: Sgt W D Webb, shoulder and hand; Corp J B Jarmon, thigh; J W Broadaway, heel; M McDairmid, leg and side; Jesse Short and Jno B Short, hand. Missing: W D Smart, R Willoughby, W F Sanders, J A Teal, H D Lee.

Recapitulation—Killed 16, wounded 83, missing 83. Total 182.

W. W. GAITHER, Ass't Surgeon

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LONGWREST, MOORE CO., Nov. 18, 1863.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:—I noticed an editorial in your last Monday's paper intimating that the farmers were withholding such things as should come to the market until flour had gone up to $100 per bbl. You don't know all that farmers have to contend with. I know there is a large quantity of wheat in the country, but how are we to get it to market? We are called on every week to do something in the way of public service. Three weeks ago I was ordered to the upper part of the county to hunt conscripts. I had to leave my business entirely with my negroes, to gather, shuck and waste as much as they pleased. On my return home the best hand I had was taken to Fayetteville to work on the fortifications, and now I am again ordered off to look for conscripts and deserters. As with me so with my neighbors. My wheat is in the mill and I would gladly have the flour in market, but I have not seeded over half of my wheat and cut land; the season is far advanced; which must I do, fail to seed the land or bring what I have to market? You must not blame the farmer—blame those that have control over them, and if the laborers are not let alone, *in seed time and in harvest at least*, you will hear of higher prices yet. And who is to blame for the high prices? Is it the *people in the market.* Offering $100 per bbl. for flour does not make another barrel of flour in the country, or another bushel of corn, or pound of bacon. The price is altogether too high, and has been for the last six months. The old adage is (with the farmer) hold on a rising market. I want you to call your neighbors' attention to this thing, not to advance prices when things get a little scarce; if any thing reduce prices if you want produce to come to market; for the conclusion would be that there was a full supply. If you will see Capt. Taylor and tell him to send those negroes home that he has making sand banks, so that the farmer can gather and sow, then the produce will come.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fig Blue seems to be a preparation of Prussian Blue, and not as some have supposed of indigo, for it will not dye with madder in the common way, but may be made available as a paint dye. The method adopted is to dissolve the bluing in warm water, in which immerse the hanks of cotton, taking care to rub the coloring well in. An hour's time is sufficient, after which set the color by boiling in Linseed oil and water; a very little of the former is required. Cottons colored in this way make a pretty stripe for homespun dresses. C.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of the above named College wish to procure a Principal to take charge of that Institution for the ensuing year. One who would be willing to take charge of both the School and Steward's Hall would be preferred, but applications will be considered for each separately. For particulars address Dr. A. D. McLEAN, Pres't, Gilopolis, N. C., or to

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Nov. 12, 1863. 81*4w,

Attention Sick and Wounded!

IN consequence of General Orders No. 141, A. & I. General's Office, October 19th, 1863, certificates for extension of furlough from private physicians or single medical officers cannot be received; therefore all sick and wounded members of Co. F, 18th N. C. Reg't, are hereby notified that they will have to report to the Enrolling officer of their district and be examined for extension of furlough by the Examining Board for Conscripts. All failing to comply immediately with this order will be reported as absent without leave and will be punished accordingly.

FRANK McINTOSH, 1st Lieutenant Com'g Co. F, 18th N. C. Reg't, Lane's Brigade

Nov. 4, 1863. 81-1tpd

Mrs. S. A. Groves will open a SCHOOL for girls and *small* boys Monday next, Nov. 16th, at the school house on Gillespie Street, where Miss Leete formerly taught. No pains will be spared to promote the advancement of pupils confided to her care.

Tuition $10 per quarter, one half payable in advance.

Nov. 11. 80-4tpd

SALT.

70 BAGS, NORTH CAROLINA MADE, for sale by A. W. STEEL.

Nov. 11, 1863. 80-2t

Confederate States Bonds.

$25000 COTTON INTEREST BONDS for sale by A. W. STEEL.

Nov. 11. 80-2t

Watchman Wanted,

A GOOD price will be paid to one that can come well recommended. Apply immediately to

D. ANDERSON & CO., Eagle Foundry.

Nov. 11, 1863. 80-2w

To Hire till Jan'y 1st,

SEVERAL boys, men and girls. Apply to Dr. W. W. LANE, or I. B. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1863. 80tf

THE DARK DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION

The Charleston Mercury, adverting to the dark period of the Revolution, near to the close of 1776 and '77, says:

The battle of Long Island had been fought and lost. New York was evacuated by the Americans and taken possession of by the British. Fort Washington had been taken by assault; with nearly three thousand prisoners. Fort Lee was abandoned. New Jersey lay open to the enemy, and Philadelphia was within their grasp. At the same time Gen. Chas. Lee, who was regarded by many as our most scientific and experienced General, and who was called by the British the "American Palladium," was taken prisoner. "The militia disbanded and precipitately retreated to their homes; even the regular troops, as it struck with dispair, also filed off and departed in parties. Everything threatened America with an inevitable catastrophe. The army of Washington was so disabled that it scarcely amounted to three thousand men, who had lost all courage and all energy, and were exposed in an open country, without tents to shelter them, and in the midst of a population little zealous, or rather hostile."

Lord Howe and his brother availed themselves of this gloom and despondency by issuing a proclamation offering a free pardon to all who should comply within fifty days. "Many," says Irving, "who had been prominent in the cause, hastened to take advantage of this proclamation. Those who had most property to lose, were the first to submit. The middle ranks remained generally steadfast in this time of trial." Botta says the submissionists "belonged, for the great part, to the class of the very poor or the very rich. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, like those of New Jersey, flocked in like manner to humble themselves at the feet of the English Commissioners, and to promise them fealty and obedience. Among others there came the Galloways, the Allens, and others of the most wealthy and respectable families. Every day ushered in some new calamity; the cause of America seemed hastening to inevitable ruin. The most discreet no longer dissembled that the term of the war was at hand, and that the hour was come in which the colonies were about to resume the yoke." In this dark day of peril our own Washington remained firm and undaunted. He had now retreated beyond the Delaware. "What think you," said he to the brave Mercer, "if we should retreat to the back part of Pennsylvania would the Pennsylvanians support us?" "If the lower counties give up, the back counties will do the same," was the discouraging reply. "We must then retreat to Augusta county, in Virginia," said Washington. "Numbers will repair to us for safety, and we will try a predatory war. If pressed, we must cross the Alleghanies."

"Such," says Irving, "was the indomitable spirit, rising under difficulties, and buoyant in the darkest moment, that kept our tempest-tossed cause from foundering."

YANKEE PROSPECTS.

The New Orleans (Yankee) Picayune has a New York correspondent, who writes some very sober and sensible facts occasionally. In one of his letters dated October 10th, he says:

"There has been quite an excitement in gold to-day, the causes of which were first, the position of Rosecrans, which was believed to be "tight"—and second, the heavy shipment of specie to Europe. The two steamers hence to-day carried out $2,100,000, and the Havana steamer this p. m., it is thought will swell the shipment for the day over *two and a half millions.* As a consequence gold has advanced to 149. No wonder the yaller, in the face of such an outgo, jumps, but I apprehend the jumping has only commenced. We have now got to send specie to Europe to pay for our imports; and as these imports are now increasing at the rate of millions of dollars per week, what is to keep the metal from getting up to a very flightly ascent? What are we doing? With 30,000 dead and wounded Americans, fresh victims to battle, we are rushing into an extravagance that one at a distance could never conceive of. Instead of sorrow for that fearful slaughter at Chickamauga, we are decking ourselves in the most sumptuous attire and feasting in a manner that old Solomen himself might deem extravagance.

"In two weeks goods to the value of $214,000,000 were withdrawn from the bonded warehouses here and found a ready and profitable market. These goods the owners had looked upon as a bad speculation, on account of their heavy cost, and they were accordingly left in the warehouse. But gradually and surely swerved the tide of extravagance, and soon the goods were wanted at a handsome advance over even their heavy cost. And the cry is, like that of Oliver, for "more!" Yes more luxuries and more splendor! More extravagance and more display! More dash and more gaiety! In fact it is now found impossible to fill the demand that pours in upon the importers and retail dealers, and orders for goods in almost unlimited amounts are going out by almost every steamer that leaves our shores.

"And what are we to give in return? Nothing but gold while we have it, and when the foundation is dry, then the wheel will cease to revolve. During the past two years we were highly favored, so far as our imports were concerned, for we more than met them in breadstuffs; but the hour has arrived when breadstuffs are found to be abundant on the other side and prices even lower than we can place them there.

"The vacuum, therefore, must be filled with gold, and as heedless as if we had a thousand millions at command, we pile on the imports! Is it any wonder, then, that gold, to use the common though erroneous phrase, rises? It cannot help it, and months of such shipments as those of to-day will leave us as if a deluge had swept our golden treasures away.

"Do you ask what we expect to come to? Let the official announcement just made from Albany answer. The taxable property in the entire State (paper value) is put down at $1,400,000,000. The cost of the war thus far, or right to the close of the present year, is stated at $2,200,000,000, so that it would take the entire State of New York and half of another New York State to pay off the war debt! Of some of the smaller States it would swallow up nearly half a dozen of them clean—and this is what we are coming to."

Losses of Rosecrans' Army.—Complete official returns of the infantry engaged in the Chickamauga fight have been received at General Headquarters at Washington, and give the following statistics: Thomas' corps, 36 officers killed, 266 wounded, 119 missing; 686 men killed, 3,297 wounded, 2,127 missing. Total, 6,301. McCook's corps, 40 officers killed, 169 wounded, 70 missing; 363 men killed, 2,367 wounded, 1,503 missing. Total, 4,520. Crittenden's corps, 39 officers killed, 131 wounded, 22 missing; 296 men killed, 2,157 wounded, 655 missing. Total, 3,300. Two brigades of Granger's corps lost 1,732 officers and men. Total loss, 955 officers and 14,891 men. The loss of cavalry, not reported, will bring up the aggregate to about 16,000. Of the 4,685 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

Movements of the Enemy in North Alabama.—Official information was received here yesterday that Sherman's corps, twenty thousand strong, left Florence, Alabama, on the 6th instant, and crossing the Tennessee river, moved eastward. Their destination was Chattanooga, which they must have reached about this time.—*Nat'r, 12th.*

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates are to the 9th. We annex the few items of interest.

The Late Fight.—Meade telegraphs Halleck of the fight with Hays' and Hoke's Brigades:

"Gen. Sedgwick reports capturing this P M in his operations four Colonels, three Lieut. Colonels, and many other officers, and over 800 men, together with four battle flags.

"Gen French captured over 400 prisoners—officers and men." GEORGE G MEADE

The yankee loss is represented to be 400 in killed and wounded, but no prisoners

The Confederate Rams in France.—WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.—Mr. Seward authorizes the gratifying announcement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron-clad rams, which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

Capture of Blockade Vessels.—The papers before us announce the capture of the English str Mail, laden with cotton, and the schooner J. H Chaplin, with a similar cargo. The U. S. steamer Fulton reached New York on the 8th, having in tow as a prize steamship Margaret and Jessie, from Nassau for Wilmington, N. C. The prize was captured on the 5th instant, 40 miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, after a 14 hours' chase.

Banks Movements.—Gen. Banks' fleet, comprising twenty vessels and three gunboats, sailed from New Orleans on the 27th, and are out at sea. Destination unknown.

Terrible Riot in the Coal Regions of Pennsylvania.—A dispatch from Philadelphia gives an account of a terrible riot among the workmen in the coal regions around Mauchchunk. Four men, one a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, had been killed, and the Governor had called on the military to put down the "rebellion." The riot grew out of an attempt to enforce the draft among the Irish colliers. At the last accounts some eight or ten persons had been killed, and the rioters had cut the telegraph wires. The mechanics of the North are on a strike.

From Europe.—The London Post of the 27th, the Government organ, says that if the Union army sustains any serious reverses just now, neutrals will have no alternative but to recognize the South.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., denounced the course of the English Government towards the Union as "inconsistent with neutrality and honor."

The London Times thinks that the army lately under Rosecrans will have to capitulate.

Statistics of the Bombardment of Sumter.—Since the bombardment of Sumter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15,583 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,302 struck. Of the garrison 27 have been killed, and 69 wounded. The flag during the same time has been cut down 34 times. The average weight of shot being 200 pounds, the weight of iron was 3,116,600 pounds, or 115,439 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30,370 pounds of iron to each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 pounds, we have 233,745 pounds of powder used, or 8,657 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2,434 pounds of powder to each casualty. Sumter, in ruins, laughs at her enemy, who still fear to pass her battered walls. Charleston will have a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumter, and even now, when iron is scarce, and sells high, industry, at very little risk, might make a fortune.

Resignations.—The following officers of North Carolina Troops have recently resigned:

Col	James A Washington,	60th Regiment.
Lt Col	Nelson Slough,	20th do
Chaplain	Joseph W Murphy,	32d do
do	Jno H Tillinghast,	44th do
Captain	Joseph C Rudder,	32d do
do	A C Latham,	40th do
do	M C Davis,	34th do
do	A W Blackburn,	38th do
do	D J Brodhurst,	20th do
do	Charles Gallagher,	4th do
do	August's Landis, jr,	12th do
do	J C McLauchlin,	26th do
Lieutenant	John C Hester,	12th do
do	John P Causler,	35th do
do	J B Hyatt,	60th do
do	T R Roane,	39th do
do	Peter F Doub,	53rd do
do	Edward E Knight,	15th do
do	J R Brinkly, Thomas' Legion.	

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Nov. 12, 1863.

$100

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

COOKE'S AND KIRKLAND'S BRIGADES.—*We have* mentioned the slander of these Brigades by a correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, who pronounced their conduct at the Bristow fight "the most shameful incident of the war." We understand that an officer of Kirkland's Brigade has demanded *the* author of this calumny, and the Republican *itself* contains an indignant refutation of it by Lt. Col. Wm L. Saunders, Com'g the 45th Regt, Cooke's Brigade. Col. Saunders says that Brigade lost, according to official reports, 75 killed, 459 wounded, and 109 missing, many of the missing being known to be wounded also.

Such a list of casualties would doubtless be sufficient, (says Col. Saunders,) to repel the calumny attempted to be fixed upon it by your correspondent, but I will say further that I am credibly informed that Maj. General Heth has stated as well in his official report as in common conversation that no two Brigades in the Army could have behaved better or could have accomplished more than did Cooke's and Kirkland's. Gen. Lee in his official report says, that the two Brigades having become engaged with a force largely superior in numbers posted behind the railroad embankment," were repulsed, but does not utter a word of censure, or by implication or otherwise attach any blame to the two Brigades for the loss of the guns. So far as the conduct of my own regiment is concerned, I have simply to say, that he who asserts that it did not behave in a gallant and creditable manner, asserts either wilfully or ignorantly what is false and calumnious."

This shows how shamefully our gallant troops are often treated. Somebody was to blame for the Bristow disaster, and those from whom we have heard concur in blaming Gen. A. P. Hill for precipitately ordering the two Brigades forward to what proved a slaughter pen, an attack upon several times their own number, concealed and securely posted behind a railroad embankment, when a short delay would have brought a large force of ours upon their flank, who might have captured all the enemy. He is probably some friend of Gen. Hill who has attempted to throw the blame on the N. C. troops.

We have another instance of ignorance and malignity in the Richmond Enquirer, which calls vociferously for the dismissal of Gen. Hoke of N. C. and Gen. Hays of Louisiana for the defeat of their brigades on the 7th inst. The Enquirer was so ignorant of the affair as not even to know or stop to inquire who commanded the Brigades. It would be rather hard to dismiss Gen. Hoke for the defeat of a part of his Brigade in Virginia when he was some hundreds of miles off in the mountains of North Carolina with the other part. Perhaps the Enquirer would not have been so clamorous for dismissal if it had known that a Virginian, Col. Godwin, was in command of the defeated part of the Brigade in that affair.

"ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS."—We learn that some of the so called peace men in the upper counties are denouncing the Observer as "a secession paper," and its Editors as secessionists, or original secessionists. We are aware of the quarter whence these falsehoods originate, and we are aware that the authors of them know them to be falsehoods. Certain it is, for we have never omitted any proper occasion to say it in the Observer and out of it, before the war and since, that we never have been, and are not now, believers in the doctrine of secession. We opposed it to the day of Lincoln's proclamation, and since that day we have never spoken of this as *a secession*, but always as *a revolution*, which it is in fact and of right. The proclamation justified and demanded the revolution, as did subsequent revelations of the previous duplicity of the Lincoln administration. The whole conduct of that administration and of the yankee people in the prosecution of a most malignant and incendiary species of warfare makes it of vital importance that the revolution should never terminate short of independence.

We are not going to discuss the doctrine of secession. This is not the time for that. But we think that the "peace men" are as much entitled to be called secessionists as those who openly profess to believe in that doctrine; for they have proposed that North Carolina should negotiate by herself with the Lincoln government, if the Confederate government or the States do not, and make a separate peace. If that would not be secession from the Confederacy, what would it be? We don't belong to that secession party, any more than to the other. We think that North Carolina is a member of the Confederacy, bound by every obligation of interest and honor to remain so; and that she would be everlastingly disgraced and ruined if she were to attempt to avoid these obligations at a time of temporary danger and difficulty. No, no. Let her avoid the disgrace that would attend an illegitimate and futile attempt to make a separate peace; and let her share in the honor and prosperity that will result from a real peace, made by the authorities to whom all the people have delegated that power and duty, and who will certainly perform that duty, at the earliest possible moment, for they, and we, and every body, desire peace quite as ardently as any of those who call themselves peace men, but whose misdirected efforts are only calculated to prolong the war.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—We find the following editorial paragraph in the last Raleigh Standard, appended to an extract from some other paper:—

"But the Courier overlooks the influence that secures an appointment. The applicant must either have been an original secessionist, or he must have turned upon his old friends like the Fayetteville Observer, and admitted that he was wrong and the original secessionists right from the beginning. This is the key that opens the door to offices and honor."

Now that is a good one. Every body knows that the Observer was a Whig paper to the last gasp of the Whig party and the old Union, that it never knew the shadow of "turning" even when most of its old party friends temporarily strayed off after "strange gods." Every body knows that we not only do not seek offices but that we always decline them when tendered. And every body knows also, that it "turning upon old friends" were the way to get offices and honors, the Standard would long since have secured much coveted offices; for, to use a very expressive slang phrase, "it don't do nothin' else."

No one knows better than the Standard the untruthfulness of the charge that *we* have changed, or of its insinuation that *we* have sought or accepted offices or honors. Our whole offending is that we will *not* change: that we are doing our best, as the Standard declared some months ago was the duty of every patriot, to encourage our people to fight out to a successful issue the war which the Standard, as the leader of the secessionists of North Carolina, for years promoted, and into which its Editor voted us on the 20th of May 1861. No paper in North Carolina did more than the Standard to cause this war: for it was for years a stirrer up of strife between North and South and between our people at home. No man in North Carolina did more to involve us in the war than the Editor of the Standard: for he sought a seat in the State Convention avowedly to vote us into it, was elected, and *did vote us into it*. We seek only to make good *his* act. It is not the Observer which has changed. It is not Gov. Vance who is a "turncoat," as the Standard's followers are in the habit of charging. It was neither Gov. Vance nor the Observer who, at the beginning, went in for "the last man and the last dollar." Nor is it either Gov. Vance or the Observer who, in the pinch, wearies of the cause of independence, or declares that he who advocated war to "the last man and the last dollar" meant that the last man should be some other man than himself and the last dollar (to go) some other dollar than his. The pledge was the Standard's—the explanation of it is the Standard's.

The Superior Court for this county is in session this week—Judge Osborne presiding. We believe there is no criminal cause for trial.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—On the 17th of August we made an earnest and most friendly appeal to the Standard in reference to its course on North Carolina politics. On the 25th of August the Standard replied in a very long article which it requested us to copy, closing with the following promise:

"We rely upon the Observer to show us the same courtesy we have manifested towards it by laying our reply before its readers, if compatible with its views of duty; and we promise in the future, as one of the surest means to avoid offence or even apparent injustice, that we will insert in full every article from that journal to which we may think it our duty to reply."

We *did* lay its reply before our readers, two days after it came to hand, and accompanied it with a commentary, which we expected of course to see in the Standard, and great was our astonishment to find that the Standard virtually admitted that our commentary was unanswerable, for from that day to this it has neither published it nor replied to it. Such a confession of defeat we did not expect from the Standard, and we have been obliged to conclude that we stated facts which the Standard could not disprove nor even deny, and which it dared not let its readers see. Its pledge then fresh in the public recollection, it could not attempt to reply to the Observer without copying that which it sought to refute; so it adopted another course, which, if not so manly and fair as it would have been to redeem its own voluntary promise, was probably more effectual to its purpose, viz: to publish and endorse a communication which assailed the Observer falsely, as the Standard well knew. The Standard did not "think it its duty to reply" to us: oh no, for that would have obliged it either to publish what we did say, instead of what we were grossly misrepresented as saying, or to have violated its promise almost as soon as made. A dozen lines copied from the Observer would have shown the falsehood of the statements made in the Standard, but no appeal could induce the Standard to yield us that scant measure of justice, its object manifestly being to have its readers accept as true the falsehoods which it had gone out of its way to circulate.

But the Standard has at last replied to *an* article in the Observer, though not to the August article. And how does it reply? Of course all fair minded men will conclude, that it would remember its voluntary promise to "insert in full" the article to which it replies. But it has done no such thing. It has, instead, garbled our article and shamefully misrepresented us. And it was apparently for the purpose of so misrepresenting us that it has forgotten its promise. For instance, on the 9th inst. we copied in full from the Standard an article evidently aimed at the Observer, (though not naming it,—another trick which it has frequently practiced to avoid the fulfilment of its pledge,) and commented upon it. In the course of our commentary we said:

"If North Carolina were to go out of the Confederacy, she would at once be overrun by the yankees, and her men forced into the yankee army, to fight against their southern brethren. To prevent such a disastrous result, self-preservation would oblige the Confederate army itself to take and hold armed possession of the State. North Carolina would thus become the battle ground of the two hostile nations, and her own sons would be arrayed in deadly hostility to each other."

Now will the reader believe that the Standard separates from the others the first three lines of the above, and quotes all the rest, beginning as follows:

"To prevent such a disastrous result, [that is, the secession of the State,] self-preservation would oblige," &c.

Would any fair mind conceive that the "disastrous result" we spoke of was the secession of the State? Impossible. It is plain that the supposed secession of the State was the *cause*, and the Yankee possession &c. the *result*. Yet the Standard has thus garbled our language and interpolated words of its own *under quotation marks as if from the Observer*, for the purpose of founding upon it a terrible notion of its own, not ours, "that if North Carolina should, in any event, attempt to part company with her sisters and set up for herself, the Confederate army would take and hold armed possession of her soil, and inaugurate in our midst a civil war between Southern men." It is needless to say to our readers that we said no such thing. They know we said no such thing. The Standard knows it well. Yet it goes on with such stuff as the following:—

"Self-preservation on the part of the State is not to be thought of, says the Observer, when it comes in conflict with self-preservation on the part of the Confederate States. Mr. Davis is to do just what Mr. Lincoln is doing—he is to coerce and trample down the State, on the pretext that the welfare of the whole must not be put in jeopardy by the action of a single member. It is nothing more nor less than Lincoln doctrine, and if carried out, it would make North Carolina one vast graveyard. We insist that Mr. Davis would have no right, *in any event*, to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against North Carolina; and the suggestion that he may or will do it, coming from a respectable source like the Observer, is well calculated to excite and alarm our people. We denounce the suggestion as bloody, nefarious, inhuman, fratricidal, and as fraught with woes innumerable, if ever acted on or carried out."

No one can fail to see *why* the Standard violates its own voluntary promise. If it had published our article, as it promised, its readers would have seen that it was grossly misrepresenting us. The Standard supposes that we wish to involve it in a controversy. By no means, if that is to be the sort of controversy.

But the Standard quotes other passages here and there from the Observer. In one of these we said:

"The avowed object of the "peace men" in the present day was to make peace in defiance of the constitutional rights of the President and Senate—an object as impossible as it was unconstitutional."

The Standard omits what we said immediately following this and connected with it, and remarks:—

"Now, we say that "the avowed object of the peace men of the present day was" *not* "to make peace in defiance of the constitutional rights of the President and Senate." Their object was to bring the sovereignty of the States to bear in obtaining a peace on the basis of separation, just as it was brought to bear in 1861 to prevent war. No revolution in our present system was advised or contemplated. But it was feared, as it is still feared, that, in the first place, it would be extremely difficult to institute negotiations between Presidents Davis and Lincoln, representing as they do the extreme men of the two sections; and secondly, it was apprehended that Mr Davis would not relinquish Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia, unless required so to do by the sovereign States. It was not considered material how negotiations on a proper basis were brought about, so the negotiations themselves could be reached."

In disproof of the above, we cite the resolutions of the "peace men" themselves, as published in the Standard without rebuke or dissent. They resolved about taking a position where we can take care of ourselves; in favor of means being taken by which *this State* could secure peace; in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." And the Standard, instead of dissenting from this and rebuking it, said, "*Let the people speak. It is refreshing to hear them* speak in this day of misrule and calamity," &c. And again: "Our columns" [the Standard's] "are always open to the people, and especially to those of them who agree with us in opinion." And it did not even intimate to these misguided people that they were not among those who agreed with it in opinion. They went on as they had begun under the Standard's call and with its encouragement until Governor Vance's proclamation put an end to their meetings.

But besides the "refreshing" resolutions of its friends in Surry and many other counties, we cite the Standard against itself. We have not time to look up the frequent threats of seceding from the Confederacy and setting up for ourselves made by the Standard. But in the middle of its long article of August 25th (published by us on the 27th of that month,) is a paragraph of which the following is the material part:

"If the federal government will not hear the Confederate government, it may hear the sovereign States. The people of the States, North and South, by mutual co-operation, *may obtain an armistice*. If that can be done, *the war will be at an end*. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation, our word for it hostilities would not be resumed. The whole question would pass, and pass finally into the hands of the statesmen of the two sections. "Grim-visaged war would smoothe his wrinkled front"—the arbitrament of the sword would give place to the voice of discussion and negotiation—reason would be substituted for passion and revenge, and the exasperations of the two sections, cooled and sobered by reflection and a calm survey of the entire situation, past, present, and future, would leave the *mind* of the country in a condition to devise some means for restoring peace on terms honorable to all. Nor will these movements by the States depress or discourage our soldiers in the field. On the contrary, they will fight and endure with renewed cheerfulness when they know that their friends at home are omitting no steps that may promise to crown them with the reward of all their toils—a just and honorable peace. But it is said that some of the cotton States are already greatly distressed, and that *they* may soon indicate a wish for negotiations. But they are already subjugated, and at the mercy of the enemy. Mississippi and Louisiana are prostrate, sullen and silent. They have ceased, so far as their people at home are concerned, both to fight and talk for peace. They are powerless. South Carolina and Alabama may soon be in a similar condition. Must we await the action of these States? And if we do, are we, with arms in our hands, unsubdued, with the pert and spirit of freemen still characterizing our people, to be bound by what *they* may agree to? *They* are in no condition to offer terms, but *we* are. *We* may interpose to obtain terms for them and ourselves, but they are comparatively powerless, with the hoof of the invader already on their breasts."

The reader will see plainly that the Standard itself proposed precisely what we charged as the avowed object of the peace men. "The sovereign States," "the people of the States," "the statesmen of the two sections," were to take the matter entirely into their own hands, in defiance of the constitutional rights of the President and Senate, and in spite of Lincoln's emphatic declaration that none of them could have the power to carry into effect any bargain they might make. But the Standard goes still farther. It will be seen that it proposes that "we," shall not "wait the action of" the other Confederate States, nor "be bound by what *they* may agree to," but that "*we* may interpose and obtain terms for them and ourselves." Whether the "*we*" here emphasized means the people of North Carolina, or its statesmen, or the Editorial "*we*" of the Standard, may be a question of some doubt, but it is very plain that it proposes that North Carolina shall act for herself and by herself. So far as we can ascertain from the Standard, even *the government* of North Carolina is to have nothing to do with the matter—it is all "the people," or "the statesmen," or "we." It is but a new phase of the Standard's old secession doctrine.

But the Standard—again without quoting us in full—says that we were mistaken in saying that the Peace Conference of February 1861 was "the spontaneous movement of the people of all the States, anxious to preserve peace and the Union." The Standard says:

"The members of that Conference were not chosen by *the people*, but were appointed by Governors and Legislatures. A majority of them were party hacks, committed on one side to aggression and on the other to disunion. This majority met, not to make peace but war. Hence their efforts failed; but if *the people* had been allowed to elect delegates to a national convention, after a full discussion of the issues, and such a body had met and deliberated, all our difficulties would have been adjusted, and we should have had no disunion and no war."

Now this is all an *after-thought* of the Standard. During the session of the Conference itself the Standard did not thus denounce it; for on the 25th February 1861 it had high hopes of the Conference resulting in a satisfactory adjustment. We quote as follows from the Standard of that date:—

"Now, fellow-citizens, the Commissioners are still in session—the Peace Congress has not adjourned—and the prospect is that they will agree on some plan which will be satisfactory to Virginia and North Carolina."

It will be seen that the Standard did not *then* object either to the men or the manner of their appointment. Nor did it *then* impute to them a determination "not to make peace but war." Nor did it *then* complain that *the people* were not allowed to elect delegates. The fact is that there was not time for the action of *the people*. The necessity for such a conference became manifest in January; it was necessary for some adjustment to be made before the 3d of March, for on that day the U. S. Congress, by which the adjustment was to be ratified, would expire. But it suits the *present* purpose of the Standard to denounce the members of the Conference, their purposes, and the manner of their appointment. *Then* we feel sure that the Standard was satisfied with and applauded its doings. It will correct us if our recollection is at fault.

In our article which the Standard has mutilated and misrepresented, we denied that any one, so far as we were aware, had a "favorite scheme that the States shall assume the Confederate debt." The Standard attempts to show that *we* had that as a favorite scheme, by stating that, if it is "not greatly mistaken the Observer not only advocated a forced loan, but it has endorsed the 'favorite scheme' of Gov. Morehead of funding four hundred millions of dollars of the Confederate currency in bonds, and leaving these bonds untaxed for thirty years." Now if we had done all that the Standard says, it would not have had the slightest reference to an assumption of the Confederate debt by the States. Neither Mr. Gregg's forced loan scheme nor Gov'r Morehead's plan for reducing the currency had in view State assumption of the Confederate debt. But it was manifest to the Standard as to every one else, that the Observer had no favorite scheme, but was willing to adopt any scheme to reform the currency that might "meet the approval of the States, of Congress, and of the people, so as to carry it into full effect." We think that ought to be sufficiently guarded to meet even the squeamishness of the Standard.

We regret that the Standard has seen fit to pursue a course of misrepresentation and injustice towards the Observer, in return for its altogether friendly and disinterested appeals to that paper. But we still more deplore its course in regard to the war and the obligations of North Carolina to herself and her sister States. No other paper in North Carolina is so much bound to the cause as the Standard, for there is no other whose Editor voted us into the war and pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to maintain it. If, instead of being the first to forget its pledge, it had heeded our appeals, we might still have been a united people instead of a divided one, and been honored with the world's respect instead of being mortified by its suspicions; there would have been no mobs in Raleigh, and the Standard would have escaped the epithet now often applied to it, and which will stick to it like the shirt of Nessus after the independence of the Confederacy is achieved, as it must and will be achieved.

THE EXPLOSION AT EGYPT.—We learn that it is supposed that the disastrous explosion in the Egypt coal mine on Tuesday night was of powder used for blasting and not of fire damp. This impression is derived from statements made by one of the six men who lost their lives. He was taken out alive and before he died gave some particulars which indicated the absence of fire damp. The excellent arrangements for ventilation lead to the same conclusion. It is expected that the works will soon be in operation again.

Only two of the men killed were detailed conscripts, and not five, as we had heard.

IMPRESSMENTS.—It appears from a General Order of the War Department, recently issued for public information, that no impressing officer has a right to impress supplies which a man has for the consumption of himself, his family, employees or slaves; nor, unless specially ordered to do so by a General commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival; nor to impress any necessaries of subsistence to man, owned by producers, in transitu to market, or after arrival at market unless retained an unreasonable time from sale to consumers.

We think these orders are in conflict with some of the impressments made in this town, and which have had so injurious an effect upon the business of the place, in preventing produce from coming to market and causing extravagant prices.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP RODES' DIVISION, Nov. 10

Messrs Editors: The army of Gen. Lee has retreated to the south bank of the Rapidan, and once more occupies the fortified hills of Orange commanding all the passages of the river. This movement was doubtless occasioned by an advance of the yankee generals who succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and other points on Saturday afternoon the 7th inst., in spite of the resistance offered at these places by the commands of Gens. Early and Rodes. At Rappahannock Bridge a large number of Hays' Louisiana Brigade was captured in attempting to retire from their post on the north bank, and with them were also a good part of the 57th N. C. Troops who were on picket. The 2d N. C.'s of Ramseur's Brigade lost over 100 men in attempting to defend the passage at Kelly's Ford. In the engagement at that place Lt. Col. Sellars of the 30th N. C. T. was dangerously wounded, and it is reported that Col. Cox of the 2d N. C. T. was also severely wounded.

The loss in Gen. Johnston's Brigade was very small, as it was not engaged to any considerable extent.

Many speculations are rife in regard to the intentions of Meade, but no one yet has succeeded in solving the mystery. It is thought the advance was only a feint to cover other designs on Richmond by the way of the Peninsula, or the Blackwater. But all chance of a battle on this line is not gone yet. The enemy are in considerable force on the Culpeper side of the Rapidan, and may yet offer us the battle. If they should do this they are as sure to get a severe thrashing as ever any army was before, for in such a position as we have now Gen. Lee can defend himself with half of his force against an army double strong as that of Meade's. The army is in fine trim for a fight; but, as usual with veterans who have tried it before, no ways anxious for the fray.

The demonstration of Saturday was a surprise beyond a doubt, as is evinced by our unusual loss in prisoners. Somebody is to blame, but who, is more than I can surmise at present with any degree of certainty; and I dare not hazard an opinion which cannot be substantiated by unquestionable proof. When I find out the man, his name shall not be withheld from the indignation of his outraged fellow citizens. "HORNET."

[From the Richmond Examiner, 14th inst.]

AT OUR OLD CAMPS ON THE RAPIDAN, Nov. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—A history of the misfortune which befel our brigade on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., is due to the friends of the unfortunate officers and soldiers at home. I therefore offer such information as I have been able to gather from the officers who escaped: On Friday, the Louisiana brigade, under Gen. Hayes, was sent across the Rappahannock to act as a picket guard at the point where the railroad from Culpeper C. H. to Manassas crosses the Rappahannock. Whilst the enemy held this road during the latter part of the summer he had thrown up a line of breastworks from a point a short distance below the end of the railroad bridge, on the other side, which works faced from the river and extended some distance up, and diverging from the river. The Louisianians occupied the lower part of these works. The pontoon bridge, the only place of crossing for infantry, being upon their left, and about one hundred yards above where the railroad bridge had been burned. At half past 2 o'clock P. M., the long roll was beat in our encampment, and every man fit for duty called upon to fall in. The whole of Early's division was marched rapidly to the river. Gen Hoke's brigade, the Sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh, commanded by Col. A. C. Godwin, was ordered over the river to occupy the extreme left of the breastworks. This brigade crossed the river under a heavy fire of artillery, (for the Louisianians were already sustaining a furious fire from several batteries,) This fire from the artillery and sharpshooters was kept up until after sunset. The other two brigades of Early's division, Gens. Gordon and Pegram, were held in position on this side of the river. By sunset the enemy had extended his lines, in the form of a half-moon; so as to envelop our forces entirely, his right and left resting on the river above and below. At the same time he had formed three lines of attack, one behind the other, to assault the works held by Gen. Hayes and the right of Hoke's brigade. The sun had gone down when this terrible onset was made. Although the odds were greatly against us, and we had only four pieces of artillery on that side of the river, our men received the shock as brave men only do. The Louisianians fought with desperation. The enemy's front line was torn to pieces and scattered in confusion. Being reinforced by the second and third lines, the enemy again advanced upon the works, and, by overpowering numbers, leaped the works into the ditch, and came to a hand-to-hand fight.

Our brave men, being thus so greatly outnumbered, were compelled to yield. Some surrendered; others rushed to the pontoon and escaped; some others, being cut off from that, plunged into the river below and swam across, a few being drowned; General Hayes escaped after he had surrendered; Colonels Monagan and Peck swam the river. More than half this brigade are missing. The extreme right of Hoke's brigade fought with equal valor and shared a similar fate. The possession of the works held by the Louisianians gave the enemy possession of the pontoon bridge, and thus cut off Hoke's brigade from any escape except by swimming. Our extreme right being thrown back, the brave Col. Godwin, although surrounded on all sides, except on the river side, still fought on, and when compelled to yield ground to overwhelming odds, fell back with a force of about seventy five men, still returning the enemy's fire, and refused to surrender until fighting was useless.

Lieut. Col. Tate and Major York, Captains McPherson and Ray and Lieut. Mebane, of the Sixth, with Capt. Adams, of the staff, broke away and escaped over the bridge in the darkness. Lieuts. Williams, Smith and Fitzgerald, of the Fifty-fourth; Brown of the SIXTH; with a few others, plunged into the river and swam safely over; but, unfortunately, others were drowned. Lt Col H Jones, Jr., of the 57th, and Capt White of the 6th, plunged in to swim, but the coldness of the water compelled them to put back.

The casualties of our brigade are small in killed and wounded. Adjt Mebane, of the 6th, arm and side; Wm Johnston, Capt White's company, thigh, severely; Sgt Crisman, Capt Hooper's company, killed. The brigade is almost annihilated. The 54th reg't has only one captain (Paschall) left, with 3 lieutenants, and about 15 men remaining. The fragments of the brigade are now collected under command of Lt. Col Tate, of the 6th, and attached to the Louisiana brigade. These fragments now number about 275 men. This sad affair took place in the presence of Gen Lee and Maj Gen Early, who had arrived on this side the river.

The loss of the enemy has been serious, as the ground in front of our works was literally covered with his dead.

P. S. Lts Morrison, Lefler and Maynard of the 57th are all safe.

JOHN PARIS, Chap'n 54th N C T.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A further correspondence between the Confederate and United States Commissioners of Exchange is published in the Richmond papers. Judge Ould, the Confederate Commissioner, convicts Gen. Meredith of numerous blunders and downright falsehoods. In some cases he cites written evidence, and of others he says, "If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it." After which the facts are not denied by Meredith. We have seldom seen a correspondence manifest so utter a disregard of truth as Meredith's letters. After exposing all his misstatements, Judge Ould says, in a letter of the 31st October:—

"The purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of vague charges and unfounded statements, the determination at which your Government has long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say without any further subterfuges, that you have reached the conclusion that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?"

No reply has been received to this letter, written six weeks ago. The motive attributed to the yankee Government by Judge Ould is no doubt the true one. Our troops are generally men of character and standing, who have sorrowing friends at home. The yankee troops are generally the off-scourings of the world, for whom nobody cares. But the inhumanity of the yankee government in thus allowing its own soldiers to remain in imprisonment, when it might get them out by a fair exchange, is none the less disgraceful to it.

The New York World condemned the conduct of its government as disclosed in the former part of the correspondence, and this is much more disgraceful to it.

A BLOW-UP IN PROSPECT.—The yankees are establishing government banks which it is stated and admitted will destroy all the existing banks at the North. If so, look out for the crash.

The Affair at Rogersville, Tenn.—Yesterday 33 commissioned Yankee officers and 702 privates, captured at Rogersville, Tenn., by Gen. Jones, arrived in Richmond. About sixty of them are to be tried by court-martial for deserting our army. They are East Tennesseeans and belonged to the command of Williams and others, and deserted to join Carter's (Yankee) regiment.

Richmond Dispatch, 13th.

Prisoners.—The morning report of the Libby prison yesterday shows now in and around Richmond: Prisoners of war, 12,747, citizen prisoners, 3; Yankee deserters, 3; negroes, 22; total, 12,775. Among these are 958 commissioned officers, from Brigadier General down to Third Lieutenant. Also 84 surgeons.

Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

Morgan's Men Escaping from Prison.—Guerilla war in Kentucky.—ABINGDON, Nov 11.—A number of Morgan's men, who have escaped from Northern prisons, are arriving here daily. They state that a terrible system of Guerilla warfare is being waged in Kentucky, and that citizens are being murdered and their houses burned.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

2d District—KINSTON, Nov. 13.—The Sheriffs met at Greenville on Wednesday, and compared the votes for Congress in this District. It was ascertained that Hon R. R. Bridgers led Col. E. C. Yellowley, 4 majority in the District, including all the votes received from the army up to that time. How it will turn out when the final casting up comes off, at the expiration of the twenty days allowed the soldiers to make their returns, no one can tell, but it is confidently believed here that Mr. Bridgers's majority will increase as the soldiers' votes come in. Both gentlemen are true and worthy men.—*Cor. Raleigh State Journal.*

THIRD DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

	Leach.	McRae.	Devane.	Faison
Wayne,	427	467	60	64
Johnston,	1033	193	6	10
Jones,	40	28	4	0
Sampson,	177	75	386	231
Craven,	29	417	1	0
Onslow,	202	121	17	7
Duplin,	156	192	246	154
	2064	1493	720	466

No return from Carteret.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Official

	Turner.	Arrington.
Wake,	1,259	413
Orange,	1,091	327
Nash,	245	334
Granville,	652	420
Franklin,	247	420
Warren,	57	461
	3,551	2,375

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The vote of the different counties in this district was compared in this place yesterday. Mr. Gilmer's majority over Mr. Brown is 1400.—*Greens. Patriot.*

8TH DISTRICT.—A friend at Salisbury writes us that the army vote is not yet all in, but that Dr. James G. Ramsay has beaten Mr. Lander 200 or more votes.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Gaither.	Smith.
Wilkes,	63	148

TENTH DISTRICT.

The Asheville News of the 12th has the following:—

	Logan.	Hyman.	Erwin.	Davidson
Buncombe,	160	135	95	7
Polk,	130	26	22	2
Yancy and Mitchell,	60	78	65	10
Henderson,	106	179	35	
Macon,	1	87	42	
Haywood,			20 maj.	
Jackson,			50 maj.	
Army,	342	392	624	24
We had previously—				
Rutherford,	622	179	6	

CAPT. HORNE'S COMPANY.—Co. D, 3d N. C. Troops, Capt. H. W. Horne, voted for Fuller 12, Strange 6. The Sheriff received the returns after our last issue.

From Northern Virginia—It is pretty well confirmed by concurrent reports, that Meade is endeavoring to make his way to Fredericksburg, or vicinity, with the view of establishing a base for future operations. Our cavalry are on the qui vive, and the main body, we learn, is almost constantly in line of battle. Some skirmishing occurred on Wednesday morning, in which a portion of the infantry were briefly engaged.

We are also informed of the occurrence of a skirmish on Saturday, in Stafford county, between Kilpatrick's division and Young's brigade—formerly Cobb's Legion—of Hampton's brigade, in which the former lost a staff officer and several privates prisoners, a wagon, several mules and horses, and a number of fine revolvers captured, all of which were brought off in safety. Our cavalry had been sent on the special duty of protecting the men engaged in collecting the telegraph wire on the Acquia Creek line, and destroying the Acquia Creek road.

There were no yankee cavalry near Fredericksburg yesterday, unless in a distant portion of Stafford.

Several prisoners taken represent that the yankess are very sanguine, and boast that they will go right "on to Richmond."—*Rich. Whig, 13th.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—Intelligence from Gen. Lee's army last evening varies little from that given in our last issue. Meade is believed to be moving towards the lower fords of the Rapidan, and the opinion is gaining ground that it is not his design to bring on a general engagement at present, if at all, during the balance of the campaigning season.

Latest and most reliable information from Gen. Imboden is that he is in Alleghany county, co-operating with Gen Echols. The report of his fight and being wounded, is doubtless premature.—*Ib.*

Handsome Affair near Bayou Sara.—RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The following official dispatch received yesterday:

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—*Gen. S. Cooper:*—The following despatch from Tennisse, Miss., was received yesterday, dated 10th inst., from Col. Harry Maury, commanding 15th cavalry regiment: "We dashed in yesterday, above Bayou Sara, on a plundering party of yankees, 300 strong, and drove them to their iron clads, with great slaughter. We brought off their wagon trains and 25 prisoners, from under the broadsides of their gunboats. Only 3 wounded of ours." DABNEY H. MAURY, Major General.

From Asheville.—All quiet along the French Broad. The Federals have all retreated beyond Paint Rock, blockading the road behind them at that point. This looks as if they did not expect to visit us again soon, by that route. General Vause's forces are down in that quarter somewhere.—*News, 12th inst.*

Another Steamer destroyed.—We regret to learn that the large and elegant steamer Robert E. Lee, formerly the Giraffe, Capt. Wilson, was destroyed by her officers off of Wilmington, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The Lee attempted to run past the blockaders, but suddenly found herself almost completely surrounded. The fire soon became so hot from the many guns of the enemy, that the noble vessel was run ashore, and fired by her own officers. The Lee was a government steamer, and contained a cargo of very valuable government stores. Her loss will be seriously felt. She had made many trips—had probably paid for herself several times, but her loss is none the less to be regretted on that account.—*Petersburg Express.*

It has been rumored here that the Lee was not burnt, but made her escape by running back again, and that the fire which was supposed to be her conflagration was not that, but a fire on shore.—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

Residence for Gen. Lee—A resolution has been adopted by the City Council appropriating $60,000 for the purchase of a house, to be tendered free of rent, to Gen. Robert E. Lee, as a family residence. A committee of three was appointed to select a suitable building.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Mr. E. J. Lilly.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 1st September, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Bobbit, THOMAS W. FARISH of Caswell county, to Miss CORNELIA F. HARRIS, of Chatham county.

DIED,

In this town, on the 9th inst., MARY, daughter of Wm. L. and I. C. Smith, aged 15 years and 3 months.

At Jefferson, Texas, on the 31st July, Gen. JOHN WINSLOW, formerly of this town. Thus has passed away, in one short year, three brothers, once prominent citizens of our community.

In the hospital at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, on the 6th inst., Mr. HENRY BUCKNER, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Chatham county.

FAYETTEVILLE HALL.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 19th, 1863.

THE MANAGER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they will produce a series of

Comedies, Farces and Burlettas,

for a limited number of nights at the above Hall.

Will be presented for the first time in Fayetteville, the Musical Comedy in one Act,

Perfection, or the Maid of Monster;

and the laughable Farce of Nature and Philosophy,

OR THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

Charles Paragon, F. M. BATES.
Katie O'Brian with Songs; Miss ELIZA WREN.

Nov. 16, 1863. 81-

FOR SALE.

A MILCH COW and a FINE CALF.

Apply to WM. BOW,
Nov. 16, 1863. 81-tf Hay Mount.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 15 to 2 25. Lard 2 00.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 50.
Butter 3 50.
Coffee, $10.
Cotton 80 to 85.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $25 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—90 00 to 100 00 per barrel.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder $4 pr hundred. Hay $3 to 3 50. Shucks $4.
Grain—Corn very scarce, 8 00 to 10 00. Wheat 10 50. Rye $6 to $7. Oats 4 50 to $5. Peas, cow 3 50 to $4, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 50, dry 3 50 to 4 00.
Iron—Swedes $1 25 to $1 75.
Leather—Upper 10 00 per lb., Sole $7 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 35 00.
Molasses—Country made $8 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12.
Nails—$1 50 to $1 75 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel; sweet, 5 00 to 5 50.
Rice 25 to 30 cts.
Soap—Family Bar 80 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Sugar—$2 75 to 3 00.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 87½ to 2. 75.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Who Is My Neighbor?

TO all the friends and relatives of the "Plow Boy Company." I am now at home for the purpose of collecting Blankets, Socks, and Overcoats; and all who wish to contribute to the comfort of the Plow Boys can do so by preparing the articles and marking them in their friends' or relatives' names, or to Company F, 24th Reg't, and leave them at Col. C. E. Leete's store, in Fayetteville, or at my house, between now and the 20th. Also any box they wish to send shall be promptly attended to. HECTOR STRICKLAND.

November 14, 1863. 81-

LOST,

ON last evening, between the Presbyterian Church and the foot of H

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Army of Tennessee, Oct. 29.

The sounds of battle have again disturbed the quiet of camp life, and once more the aspect of affairs has become threatening and warlike. On Tuesday morning a strong detachment of the enemy was thrown across the Tennessee in rear of Chattanooga at a point known as Brown's Ferry. Along the banks of the river, for a distance of three or four miles, we had scattered a regiment of Alabamians, who as pickets, were expected to watch rather than defend. The suddenness of the Federal movement was such that before these could be concentrated for a successful fight the enemy had effected a foothold on the eminence which borders the river, and strengthened themselves to the number, as prisoners state, of six thousand. While these forces were pouring over, a brisk skirmish ensued, in which one of the regiments of Gen. Law's brigade behaved handsomely while engaged; but by superior numbers was subsequently compelled to retire. The Federals did not follow, but contented themselves with simply occupying and fortifying the position.

It was at first supposed that the primary object of the demonstration was so clear that locality of our sharpshooters, who had so successfully blockaded the main wagon road by which supplies were brought to Chattanooga; but it now appears that the design was more significant and prospective. It was to pave the way for the advance of a column from Bridgeport, where it had for some time been congregating, through Lookout Valley towards and into Chattanooga. It was not until the night of Tuesday that our commanders became satisfied of the direction of the Federals moving from Bridgeport, and not until Wednesday morning that they were observable several miles up the valley. It was soon ascertained from scouts and prisoners that the column approaching was the 11th army corps from Virginia, Gen. Howard, and that the 12th army corps, Slocum, was somewhere behind—the whole force being under Gen. Joe Hooker.

In view of these facts, the reader will perceive how hazardous it would have been for Gen Bragg to have interposed any troops less than an army between the forces above and those below for the purpose of checking a further advance, since, in the first place, both flanks of the enemy were protected by mountains; and in the second place, we would have been compelled to fight a body in our rear constantly reinforced from the Yankee army in Chattanooga.

A word now in reference to the topography on the opposite or western side of Lookout Mountain, preparatory to the events which followed. Nearly in rear of Chattanooga is Brown's Ferry, where the federals, after crossing the Tennessee at the edge of town, pass over a neck of land known as "the Moccasin," and again cross the river. The ground along the margin for three or four miles is of an elevated character, and admirably adapted to purposes of offence or defence. The situation occupied by the enemy was entrenched. A few hundred yards from the base of Lookout Mountain courses Lookout creek. Across this runs the railroad to Bridgeport, and afterwards nearly parallel a portion of the way with the stream. Opposite and parallel to the Lookout range is Raccoon Mountain, and the intervening valley is say from three to five miles in breadth. Up this valley in a northerly direction, the federal column advanced.

During the afternoon, it was observed from Lookout Peak—Bragg, Longstreet and Jenkins being present—that the enemy had succeeded in effecting a junction with their comrades above, though as yet no attempt was made to cross into Chattanooga. I need not attempt to describe to you the impressiveness of the spectacle, but the *coup d'oeill* may be imagined by painting an autumn picture, wherein is interwoven every tint of crimson, green and gold that fairy hands can weave into the gorgeous drapery of the dying season. Then dot the hillsides and open fields with white specks of tents on the one side, terminating with the ragged edge of Missionary Ridge, and on the other with the calm and shadowy Tennessee; checker the view with roads running across the Chattanooga Valley in every direction, groups and clusters of men, fortifications and lines of fresh earthworks, and you have the scene presented on the right or in front of Chattanooga.

Turn now to the left, and a long, dark column of troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, is seen moving steadily up Lookout Valley. Large wagon trains are also visible at different intervals, while far to the rear of the line the woods from which it emerged are misty with the smoke of bivouac fires.

At dark, one whole corps had passed on to the locality of Brown's Ferry, and could be there seen encamped. There still remained behind, however, a considerable body of the enemy and a large number of wagons, apparently motionless. It was presumed the forces around the latter were simply a guard numbering say 1,500 men.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Longstreet determined to attack during the night, and, if possible, capture both train and escort. To this end, Gen. Jenkins, commanding Hood's division, was ordered to send four brigades across Lookout Creek—Law's (Alabamians,) Robertson's (Texans,) Benning's (Georgians,) and his own South Carolinians, under command of Col. Bratton of the Sixth Regiment. Owing to the rugged nature of the ground, it was impracticable to place these troops in position until a late hour in the night. When done, the situation was as follows: The enemy occupied a line of hills parallel with the river in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry. Law and Robertson, the same line of hills, but nearer to Lookout Mountain, and Benning a position on the left of the two last named, being intended as a support to Col. Bratton. These three brigades, as it were, covered the bridges across Lookout Creek, over which they had marched, and threatened the line of the enemy at Brown's Ferry. Col. Bratton, with Jenkins' brigade, now moved over to the left, a mile or more up the Valley, to attack the supposed rear guard and capture the wagon train. Skirmishers were thrown out, and about 1 o'clock he became engaged. The enemy were expecting an attack, and consequently were not surprised. In truth, the surprise was rather on our side, for after an exchange of a few vollies, the South Carolinians found that instead of fighting a rear guard, they were standing in the presence of two whole divisions of a corps, which had arrived and encamped just after night. It was too late to retreat, however, and true to their reputation on every field where they have faced the enemy, they not only held their ground, but obstinately pressing on, by mere naked strength of arm, actually forced the Federals back. Artillery and musketry made fearful havoc in our ranks, yet there was no thought of defeat, no straggling, and though it was night, no disorder in the column. Men never stood up to the work of death more nobly. Col. M. W. Gary, of the Hampton legion, seeing an opportunity of turning the enemy's left, assumed the responsibility of making a flank movement in that direction, and strange to say, with a force of only 290 men, he broke the Federal line, charged impetuously through their camp, and, leaving wagons, prisoners and plunder in the rear, was advancing vigorously towards a battery which, in ten minutes more, would have been in our possession. Other co-operative movements were now taking place in front, while Col. Walker, of the sharpshooters, by direction of Col. Bratton, was moving around the enemy's right. In short, the Federal line was shattered, the turning point of the battle was at hand, and victory seemed about to perch upon our banner.

Meanwhile the Federals at Brown's Ferry seeing the distant engagement in progress, threw forward two columns, one of which attacked Law, Robertson and Benning, while the other moved steadily around to penetrate the interval between Bratton and our main body. The first effected little or no success, being handsomely met by the troops covering the bridge; but the latter promised other results. Gen. Jenkins instantly divining the intention, ordered Bratton to retire towards the bridge, and the remainder of his command to hold their position at every hazard until the arrival of the former. The Federals continued to press on. Lieut. Col. Logan, of the Hampton Legion, with fourteen companies, which he had relieved from picket duty, having arrived, took position on the left of Benning, and opening fire, added to the check which the enemy were sustaining. Bratton was now on his return, and having fortunately reached the bridge, there formed another line, while Law, Robertson and Benning dropped cautiously back behind their skirmishers and recrossed the bridges. Bratton now followed in good order, bringing such of the wounded as could be removed, and the command was saved from capture or annihilation. General Jenkins, who saw the last man over but the skirmishers, who continued to hold their position until the straggling wounded had crossed the creek, and then as rear of the column himself retired. So ended the engagement.

Although we had not achieved a victory, we had, judging by results, been blessed with providential success. The Federals encountered by Jenkins' Brigade were undoubtedly on the eve of a decided defeat, as shown by the facts already stated—namely, in having been driven in their front, and been flanked until the wagon trains fell into our possession, and prisoners were captured in their rear. On the other hand, the pressure of heavy columns of Federal troops from Brown's Ferry, where it was known there were at least two corps, not distant more than a mile and a half from our line, rendered our position exceedingly critical. Probably from seven to twelve thousand troops were in motion from that point, who enveloped the line designed to protect Bratton from an attack upon his rear, and threatened in a few moments to intersect the only road by which he could return. Being unable to counteract this movement with his small force, Gen. Jenkins was thereupon compelled to recall Col. Bratton and yield the hard won advantages already grasped by his troops, which they had so gloriously wrested from the enemy.

The total loss in Jenkins' brigade, thus far reported, is 361. In the other three brigades I learn it is between 30 and 50. The loss of the enemy can only be estimated. One of our scouts reports that it is from 1000 to 1400—large numbers being carried to the rear southward, and across Brown's Ferry to Chattanooga. Col. Gary, in his "Jackson movement," brought out 20 or more prisoners, and as he was retiring, shot the mules around the wagons. Had they been harnessed, he would have brought them away also.

I ought not to close this long communication without a word as to the object of the enemy in making this bold venture. When you remember the hunger of the Federals, the difficulties of transporting supplies, and the determination they have made to hold on to Chattanooga, you will understand how essential it was that they should open a new line of communication, by way of Bridgeport and the railroad to Chattanooga. To accomplish this end, the two Yankee corps above named were massed in Bridgeport, and simultaneously with a movement from Chattanooga, they marched up the valley. Thus the railroad falls into their hands, up to a point within two miles of Lookout Peak, and four miles of Chattanooga. Whether they intend to stop where they are and extend the road around to Brown's Ferry, or take possession of Lookout Mountain and secure the remainder of the line into town, remains to be seen. The two corps, by occupying the Valley, defend the road throughout the entire distance, can be as easily fed by means of the railroad as in Bridgeport, and are situated, in all respects, quite as comfortably as they well can be. The occupation of the Valley is proof positive of the intention of the Yankees to remain in Chattanooga. What is likely to result in the premises, it is not proper now to consider. PERSONNE.

FROM CHATTANOOGA

Correspondence of Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, Nov. 2d.

The situation remains the same as at the date of my last letter. The enemy still holds Lookout Valley, Brown's Ferry, Raccoon Mountain, and the railroad and river from Bridgeport to a point within one mile of Lookout point. No further effort has been made to dislodge him since the unsuccessful attempt of Gen. Jenkins. Had the attack been made in sufficient force the day after the federals got possession of the ferry and threw a bridge over the river, as it is reported General Bragg ordered to be made, or even on the succeeding day, which was Wednesday, it is possible we might still have remained masters of the situation. But the assault was postponed until Wednesday night, and was then made by a single brigade. In the meantime, considerable reinforcements had arrived (Wednesday evening) from Bridgeport, and it was against these reinforcements, and not the forces at the ferry, that Jenkins's attack was directed.

As was stated in a recent letter, the enemy now hold Lookout Valley, lying between the mountain of that name and Raccoon mountain, and the entire line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from Nashville to a point distant from Brown's ferry not more than one mile. He holds also the Tennessee river, from the ferry down to Bridgeport. Since getting possession of the valley he has fortified his position, and it is already almost, if not quite, as strong as that at Chattanooga. In his front, as he faces toward Lookout mountain, is Lookout creek, which is too near his works for us to attempt to bridge it, and in his rear and on his flanks are the river and Raccoon mountain. This is not all. If attacked in the valley he can be reinforced from Chattanooga by means of his pontoon bridges, and recross Moccasin bend more rapidly and safely than we could reinforce our column of attack; for our reinforcements would have to pass around the north end of Lookout Mountain, where they would be exposed to the fire of the Moccasin batteries and the works in the vicinity of the ferry. So, also, if an attack were made upon Chattanooga, the enemy could receive reinforcements from the valley and ferry more expeditiously than we could send troops from our left to the centre, or from the centre to the left; and this because the enemy would move up on a right line whilst we moved upon the arc of a circle.

From Brown's ferry to the farthest point on the enemy's lines in front of Chattanooga the distance does not exceed two miles and a half; and from the ferry to the nearest point on the railroad it is not more than one mile. If not molested, of course the enemy will extend the railroad up to the ferry, where there is a range of hills behind which he can erect his depot of buildings, and protect his teams from the fire of our batteries on Lookout. When the railroad shall have been thus extended and the line from Bridgeport put in running order, the distance he will have to haul his supplies will be reduced from forty and sixty miles down to a mile and a half and two miles.

This new move upon the military chess-board, by which the enemy got possession of Lookout valley and the railway to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The conception was a brilliant one, and the execution of it admirable and faultless. All the combinations, from the building of the pontoon boats and floating them down the river at night to the unexpected arrival of the forces from Bridgeport, were perfect. Indeed, the river and the railroad from Lookout Mountain to Bridgeport, and the valley and Raccoon Mountain slipped from our hands so easily, or rather were taken from us so adroitly, that we hardly knew when it was done. The operation, however, has changed the whole aspect of affairs here. The question of subsisting the Federal army in Chattanooga this winter is solved, and there is no longer any doubt about the ability of its commander to obtain all needful supplies, unless we dispossess him of the railroad. To do this we shall have to fight another battle and overcome physical difficulties of a serious character. The truth is, Lookout Mountain is very much in our way. If we make Lookout Valley the battle-ground we interpose the mountain between us and our base of supplies, and expose our flank and rear to a movement either from Chattanooga or Bridgeport, and if we do not go into the valley we cannot dislodge the enemy. Why, then, should we remain longer in the mud and water in Chattanooga Valley?

Gen. Hardee has arrived and been assigned to the command of Polk's corps. Another Federal corps, making the third, has arrived from the Potomac. The enemy has fallen back from Loudon in the direction of Knoxville, and considerable supplies have been gathered by Gen. Stevenson and sent to this army. We have had more heavy rains and more horrid weather. Do hurry up the blankets for the soldiers. Gen. Hood is still improving and is able to sit up a little. Gen. Cobb is here—Gen. Wheeler *is not*. Our batteries continue to exchange occasional shots with those of the enemy. SALLUST.

Sorghum Syrup.—The Columbus Sun says that a great deal of the sorghum syrup that has found its way into the market has not been sufficiently cooked, and hence after it is a few weeks old it becomes thin and sour, while no doubt much of it has this acid taste from not having been properly made. A great deal of it that we have seen will, if constantly eaten, turn the teeth black, and must be deleterious to health.

To make the syrup properly it should be well boiled, and to prevent the acid, which stains the teeth, soda, lime or ley should be put in it while being cooked. Some who have made it have spoiled it by being afraid to cook sufficiently lest they should thereby diminish the quantity, while no doubt others have done the best they knew how. Let those boil their syrup over again and they will still have an excellent article.

Dangerous.—The liquor now sold to drink by many dealers, is said to be very fatal in its effects. Almost daily we hear of some old toper being laid low from its effects. Yet, strange to say, men will seek it and drink it, despite the warnings staring them in the face. It is stated that liquor is being manufactured in drug stores, in this city, and sold for "genuine Old Bourbon."

The Whiskey Erysipelas.—The scarcity of liquor of all kinds in this State, has started up as arrant a race of rogues as ever breathed. They doctor whiskey. They make whiskey out of apple brandy, and French brandy out of whiskey, all sorts of brandies and wines out of ingenious concoctions of all three. The whiskey—that is to say, the most of it,—is not composed of but about thirty per cent. of genuine alcohol, and the rest is made up with water, vitriol, and coloring matter. An old and mellow taste is secured by adding the raw flesh of wild game, or young veal, or lamb, which, after soaking for three or four weeks, imparts to the liquor a rich, soft taste. The other liquors are done up in a similar way. This stuff, if drank to excess, brings on erysipelas and other diseases of the skin and flesh, and will result in death. There is comparatively little good liquor of any kind in town.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Preserving Butter.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method of curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors.

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar and one ounce of common saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition to one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrowy consistency and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have eaten butter cured with the above composition that had been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first. It must be noted, however, that butter thus cured is to stand three or four weeks before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards."

Cure for Hog Cholera.—Colonel E. A. Wyatt, of Dinwiddie county, says the Petersburg Express, after losing 30 or 40 of his hogs, changed their feed to raw turnips, and he informs us that not another hog died after this. All that were suffering from the disease at the time recovered, and are now as healthy as ever, whilst none were subsequently attacked by it. We deem this information eminently worthy of being given to the country, so that all may have an opportunity of profiting by it. We hope that it will be the means of saving to the people a vast quantity of meat which would otherwise be lost.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers have obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of the late W. H. Willis at the November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen. On the 26th day of this month, at the late residence of the deceased, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the following property, viz:

Horses, Mules, Milch Cows, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of this year, Farming, Smith's and Cooper's Tools, Wagons, Carts and many articles not here specified, such as Furniture, &c. Also a small SALT WORKS on the Sound.

Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate settlement and payment, and those having claims against it are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARGARET WILLIS, Adm'x.
W. W. JONES, Adm'r.

Nov. 4, 1863. 79 3*pd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, vs. Arch'd McRimmon, John McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jno. McRimmon and Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

From the London Globe.

Among all the Congresses held this summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago our Paris correspondent told us that a Congress of the members of the illustrious house of Rothschild has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to rearrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild Congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and, following the example of Garibaldi, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of Rothschild, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called Mayer Anselm, made his appearance at the city of Hanover, barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew lane," over which hung the signboard of a red schild, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking Mayer Anselm to the post. The Serene Elector, being compelled soon after to fly his country, Mayer Anselm took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, Anselm did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that before Napoleon was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew Lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two million florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons, who succeeded him in the banking and money lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of Anselm, and adopted the higher sounding one of Rothschild, taken from the signboard of the paternal house. On his death bed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old city of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after awhile to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, Anselm, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, Solomon, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, Nathan, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, Charles, the infant terrible of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples; and the fifth and youngest, James, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris. Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five Rothschilds was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of Mayer Anselm, and the heir of his genius, Nathan, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in Wellington and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of Rothschild. Like the Royal families of Europe, the members of the house of Rothschild only intermarry with each other. James Rothschild married the daughter of his brother Solomon; his son Edmond, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of Lionel and grand-daughter of Nathan Rothschild; and Lionel again—member of Parliament for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin Charlotte, the daughter of Charles Rothschild, of Naples.

It is unnecessary to state that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old Mayer Anselm of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So at least hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild Congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of the wilderness of *canards*, thin faces and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning Kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, came to the decision to reduce their number to four, by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of Charles Rothschild, while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the youngest members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of Rothschild seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality, unheard of in the annals of the family. Charles, the prodigal son of Mayer Anselm, actually presented, in the year 1846, ten thousand ducats to the Orphan Asylum of St. Carlo at Naples, and the son and heir of Charles, Gustavus, has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of Rothschild, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *dechehance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron Gustavus de Rothschild is not to retire into private life, like the famous Charles V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a prayer book in his hand, but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of the descendants of the poor Mayer Anselm, who wandered shoeless through the Electorate of the good King George the Third. It is certain that no romance of royalty is equal to that of the house of Rothschild.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on and for two weeks previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, on the fourth Monday in November next, to settle the Estate of R. E. Troy, deceased, as far as possible. All persons having claims for or against the same, will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x.

Oct. 13, 1863. 73*6tpd

EDUCATIONAL.

A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience in teaching is desirous of taking charge of an Academy or High School. Boys and girls will be prepared for any class in College, or if desired will be instructed thoroughly in all the branches of a collegiate course.

Address, stating number of pupils and salary, "GAMMA," Selkirk, S. C.

CHICKAMAUGA A MONTH AFTER THE FIGHT

From an occasional army correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser, we extract the following interesting particulars. It should be stated, in explanation of a portion of it, that Rosecrans abandoned all his dead, and never once asked permission to bury them. Our army pressed immediately on next day, leaving the battle-field some eight miles in the rear, and our burying party left behind, though immense, had all they could do in attending to the Confederate dead and wounded for many days, and until the condition of the yankee corpses was such as to forbid handling. Thus, it will be seen, that if humanity has been shocked, the yankee commander is, himself, to be blamed. The correspondent says:

"I have just returned from a ride to the battle-field with a party of officers. It is just five weeks to-day since the battle, and your readers may wish to know how the field looks now. The aspects of the field have greatly changed. Where it was dry and dusty, now it is wet and boggy. The changing season has changed the aspect of the woods, but these are the slightest changes. The ploughed up earth, the broken and captured cannon, the piles of ammunition, the guns and accoutrements, and clothing, and most of the dead, have all disappeared. The only memorials left to mark the scenes of mortal strife are the hasty entrenchments of logs and rocks; the torn, scarred and riven trees, bearing marks which a century will not efface; here and there knapsacks and scraps of torn clothing, broken and perforated tins, a few shells and round shot; the graves of our Confederates, and most revolting of all, the heaps of yet unburried yankee dead. All of our dead, except two, were buried. These were overlooked by our burying parties, or mistaken for yankees. One of these, who was killed on the hill, where Grace's brigade fought late on Sunday evening, was very handsomely dressed in fine blue pants and dark grey cassimere jacket. He was a tall, and apparently a young man. His hand seemed a small and handsome one, but he was almost a skeleton, and his mother would not have known him. The entire battle-field is yet cumbered with heaps of dead and unburied yankees. In most cases the flesh had fallen from the bones, and the mere skeleton remained. The leg bones, from hip to foot, held together, and so of the upper bones of the body, but the backbones generally were disjointed from the hips. In some cases the flesh had shrunk rather than decomposed, and the muscles of the leg were still distinct. In many cases the skin was still whole and preserved, and parts of the body had much flesh on them. The heads were sometimes only bald skulls, in others the skin yet covered them, and a few poor hairs yet remained. Here and there some cruel mocker had severed the head from the body, and set the head upon a stump, whence it "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." Some of the heads contained fine, beautiful teeth, and my unsentimental companion remarked that a dentist could make a fortune by getting these teeth. Years hence, children now unborn, in their sports upon this field, will find a skull, or a bone, of these poor victims, and wonder and ask what it is. And then their grandfather will tell them of the great battle of Chickamauga.

"Our own men are buried upon the very spot where they fell. In most cases their names, company and regiment are written in pencil upon a headboard. Thus is shown the parts of the field where the victorious regiments fought. Heavy details were made to bury the yankee dead, but it was only partially done. I suppose our men grew tired of the offensive and seemingly endless task. I hear that Hill's corps alone buried 1100 yankees, but vast numbers yet lie unburied. The yankees who were buried were buried in shallow graves, and their graves are thus distinguished from ours. Those who were unburied were generally past the offensive stage of decomposition, and we could ride among or over them with little or no pain to our olfactories; but those buried in graves smelled horribly. Flies swarmed around these graves, bloated and fattened upon the foul odors that reeked from the corpses through the wet earth that thinly covered them. It was very sickening. My stomach was stirred with qualm, and my head grew dizzy and painful in sympathy with it. My companion had insisted on taking a lunch with us, but, on this field, hungry though I was, I could not have eaten the most delicate morsel from an epicure's table.

"I had opportunities to-day to see much of the field which I did not see in the fight. Changed as the field was, I easily found the precise spots upon which I fought, and pointed out the very ground over which I advanced. One of my companions labored hard to convince me that the field where I chased the yankees was in front of Poe's house. He said that my account of the wide and hilly field I described was a geographical impossibility. But I would not give it up. I led him, reluctantly, to the left, and showed him Dyer's fields, pointed out the very line of our pursuit, and he was convinced.

"From what I saw to-day, I am convinced that the yankee loss in killed and wounded was over 20,000. Our own details buried 2300 dead on the field, and more than 1000 yet lie unburied. This includes only those that were killed outright, and died instantly. The badly wounded in most cases were taken off, and many of these died, swelling the dead to 5000. The proportion of wounded to killed was unusually large, about eight to one. A large number straggled off and deserted. The aggregate loss of the yankees in the battle, from all causes, must have exceeded 30,000. I do not believe that our loss exceeds 10,000. We had 17,000 infantry who never pulled a trigger, and who were not needed."

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Christian McRimmon, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Murdoch McRae, Executor of the Will of Joseph McRimmon, deceased, and Daniel McLeod, Executor of the Will of Neill McRimmon, deceased, against Arch'd McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McCallum and his wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863.

Thomas W. Devane, Adm'r of Neill C. Beard, vs. John H. Carroll and wife Elizabeth, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard, Robert Beard and others, Heirs-at-Law of Neill C. Beard.

Petition to Sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that due legal process cannot be served on the Defendants, Owen W. Beard, Egbert Beard, Neill Beard and Robert Beard: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for them to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered to sell the lands set forth in the petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1863.

73*6tpd] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

WAR NEWS.

Handsome Affair at Rogersville.—RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

NARROWS, via Dublin, Nov. 8.—The following has just been received from Blountsville: "Our cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Jones, and Colonel Gutner, yesterday captured at Rogersville eight hundred and fifty prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons, and one thousand animals. Our loss two killed and eight wounded.

R. RANSOM, Major Gen.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—The enemy's fire on Sumter continues slowly, with a still further gradual abatement. 285 shot and shell have been fired from sun down on Saturday to Sunday, of which 89 missed. Lieut. Watties and privates Watts and Page of the 20th Georgia, were wounded to-day, besides two negroes, one dangerously.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—The enemy's fire on Sumter has fallen off, and only an occasional gun is fired. The monitors were not in action last night or this morning. No casualties.

Fight in Greenbrier.—RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—Passengers by the Central cars Saturday evening report that Gen. Echols had a fight with Averill at Lewisburg, and had been forced to retreat to Salt Pond. Persons who came down last night do not confirm this report, though they do not contradict it.—*Dispatch.*

FROM THE NORTH.

The following is a summary of news from the New York Herald, of Wednesday, the 4th inst:

The Elections at the North.—The State election in New York Tuesday resulted in an overwhelming abolition majority. The city of New York, which last year gave Seymour 1000 majority, now gives the Abolitionists 15,000 majority.

Gov. Andrews (Rep.) has been re-elected in Massachusetts. The Republicans made a clean sweep in the State, carrying the Senate almost unanimously.

In New Jersey the returns show large Democratic gains.

In Maine and Wisconsin the Republicans carried their State tickets.

Meade Preparing to Advance.—The news from Washington indicates the immediate advance of Meade. All the able-bodied troops under the command of Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor of Washington, had been relieved from duty and ordered to the field, their place to be filled by the invalid corps. The 157th Pennsylvania had already left to join Meade. A telegram says: "It is reported that considerable information has recently been gleaned of the enemy's strength, position, &c., which will enable Gen. Meade to take active measures." The cars now run to Warrenton.

Later From Charleston.—Advices from Charleston to the 31st ult., say the bombardment of Sumter is to prevent the Confederates constructing new batteries and covered ways in the channel side of the fort by demolishing the gorge wall and levelling the foundations to the water's edge. Three shells from the rifled gun between Wagner and Gregg exploded in the city of Charleston on Tuesday last. Gilmore is getting up bronze medals for his men at a jewelry store in N. York. Besides a picture of Sumter in ruins, it is to bear a *fac simile* of the Generals autograph.

Gold.—Gold was quoted in New York on Tuesday at 145½.

From the Coast.—The C. S. Steamer Cornubia, Commander Gale, was driven on shore about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., about 13 miles above Fort Fisher, by the blockaders, who boarded her and succeeded in towing her off between 3 and 4 o'clock same morning. Commander Gale, the 1st and 2d cooks and one passenger remained on board, and were captured with the steamer. The balance of the crew made their escape, and most of them have arrived in town. The Cornubia was from Bermuda, and had on board an assorted cargo for the Government.

This morning about one o'clock, or a little after, the blockaders made an effort to capture the blockade running steamer Banshee—one in her wake—one abreast, and the 3d in the Banshee's front. Several shot were fired at the B, but no attention being paid to them, she made her way, as rapidly as possible, for Fort Fisher, and arrived up to town this morning about 9 o'clock, with a shot hole in her side about 18 inches above water, some distance aft her wheel house. The ball lodged in her hold, where it yet remains, the cargo not having been removed so as to get it out. Her foremast was also cut with grape, and her rigging considerably damaged. At one time, we learn, one of the blockaders was within about 30 yards of the Banshee, and hailed her to stop, but the indomitable courage and perseverance of the B's commander was such that he bid defiance to his would-be-captors. The result was the saving of his vessel and cargo, and bringing all safely into port.—*Journal.*

The Office of Chief Controlling

Quartermaster, Richmond, Va., for the collection of tithes, directs that the following be published with the view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Virginia.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover County, Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape, to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick, the sides also should be lined with the same as the potatoes are put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a shelter to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. The pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and plank laid over. It is of the greatest importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags the best non-conductor, universally used in Hanover. The usual country shelter is made of top fodder and corn stalks. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or bruised in any manner.

GEO. H. FITZWILSON,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Ass't Q. M. Gen'l's Office.

Farmers are respectfully solicited to give their opinions on the subject, and will please direct their letters to Maj. H. A. Badham, Raleigh.

Nov. 5, 1863. 79*3t

Recruits Wanted.

I WISH to enlist a few more young men to fill up an Artillery Company stationed at Fort Caswell. Young men having to go in service soon, who have not been conscripted will find it to their interest to come forward and volunteer where they can have comfortable quarters and be well cared for. All volunteers will receive a bounty of $100. Said company will be commanded by

A. A. MOSELY,
Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

Fort Caswell, Nov. 8, 1863. 79*5tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Hurley, Adm'r of Elizabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

73*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.